

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

JUVENILE DESTITUTION AND CRIME.

THE attention of earnest philanthropists and Christian men has long been directed with painful interest to the subject of Juvenile Destitution and Ignorance. The immensity of the evil has been repeatedly dwelt upon. Society has been over and over again warned of the urgent duty it neglected; of the peril it encountered; of the abominations which it allowed to increase, by its refusal to undertake, as a whole, the mighty task of elevating the moral and physical condition of the children that swarm in our great towns and cities in all but incredible and yearly increasing numbers. These children are steeped to the lips in misery; they are adepts in evil doing, apprentices to swindling, robbery, and murder. To say nothing of the disgrace, the evil, the misery, and all the imaginable pollution and wickedness of which they are both the instruments and the victims, they cost this nation annually immense sums for their punishment. It is they that are the feeders of our penitentiaries in their youth; of our prisons, hulks, and penal settlements, in their maturity. It is they that force us to keep up an army of gaolers and policemen. It is they that make necessary our fearfully large expenditure for criminal justice in all its various forms; from the policeman's truncheon to the penal fortress of Newgate—from the manacles that bind the hands of the solitary felon, to the fleets of convict ships that are employed in transporting him and his comrades to the Antipodes. We punish them, but we fail to correct them. We expend our resources upon them, but we get nothing but their curses in return. We rule them by terror, and are repaid by their hatred. We treat them as if the sole object of law was to make war upon and destroy them, and they pay us back after a similar fashion, and live as if the sole object of their lives was to make war against law and against society itself; of which law is but the minister. The warning voice has often been raised; but our legislature has hitherto paid but little attention to the matter. The remedy has been suggested, but it has been left untried; the powerful have agreed that the subject was important, but have done nothing; and benevolent men in every part of the country, and in every walk of life, struck by the enormity of the

evil, have endeavoured to alleviate the mischief which they could not cure, and lessen within their own sphere of usefulness the ignorance and the misery which they found it impossible to remove. In this way something has been done. A beginning has been made; and a hope of better things has been removed from the category of the visionary into that of the practicable. But all these efforts, noble, disinterested, humane, and Christian as they have been, have hitherto been directed to but one development of the evil. They have coped to some extent with the IGNORANCE of these multitudes of children, but they have been unable to do anything to lighten the load of the appalling and augmenting DESTITUTION. Sunday Schools, Ragged Schools, and Industrial Schools of all kinds, supported by Churchmen and Dissenters, separately or together, have been established in various districts of London and throughout the country generally, and have each and all been instrumental in effecting good. To teach a few of these outcasts a portion of their duty to God and man, has been found practicable. To provide employment for them, and to put them in a way, after being instructed in their duty, of gaining an honest livelihood, has been beyond the strength of all the agents that have hitherto attempted it. Benevolence, however, has been nothing daunted. Always hopeful, and always cheerful, it has contented itself with doing its best in the meantime; and with appealing, even amid constant discouragement, to the State, to undertake as a whole the great task, upon which the safety of the country may, perhaps, depend, amid the perils that environ us. Many others, as earnest as the "Earnest Man" in Mackay's "Vision of Mockery," have exclaimed in the same sense:—

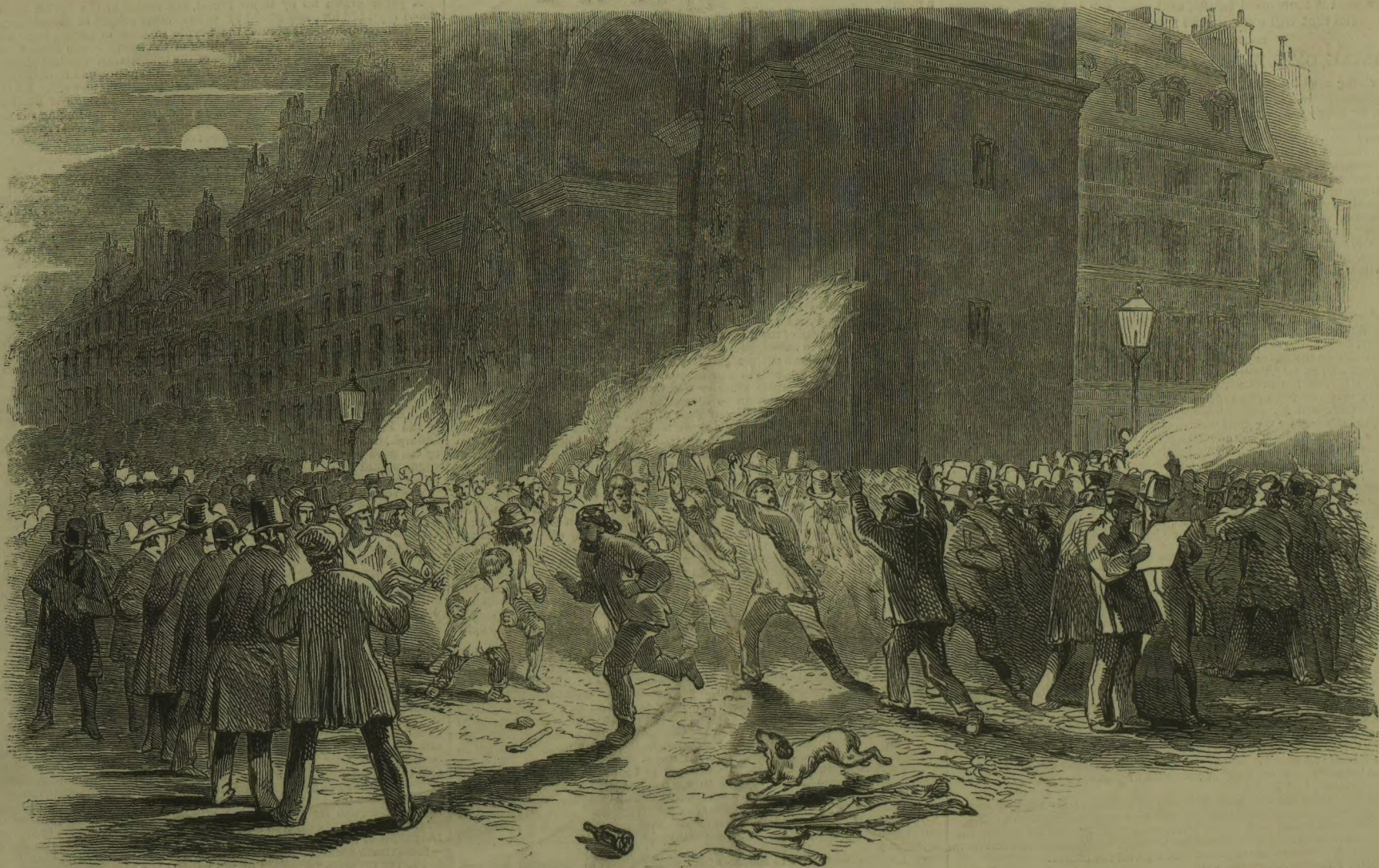
"Lo! the children die—
The little children—and ye heed them not.
The children die; they perish, body and soul,
In pestilent lanes and rotting alleys vile—
Thousands on thousands, more than eyes can count.
God's sun shines on them, but they never heard
His name who made it." "The fair world they tread
Is foul to them that never saw the fields,

The green trees, the great mountains, the bright streams,
Or knew that God, who fashion'd all things, loves
All He has made, and children most of all.

* * * * *
They prowl in fatid ways, and lie, and steal,
And curse; and never know that words can bless,
Or that such thing as blessing in this world
Was ever heard of. Save, oh! save them all;
If not for their sakes, for our own! Not one
Of all these myriads, were we truly wise,
Should perish thus; for, though they live in shame,
And fill the world with crime and miseries,
Great is their sorrow, but the guilt is ours."

Such appeals have been listened to. A movement has at length been made to consider the subject in all its vastness, and to ascertain whether society, represented by the State, would not, even on the point of economy, as well as that of civilization and Christianity, be a gainer, by devoting its care and its money to these children *before* they become convicts, instead of *after*. On Tuesday night, Lord Ashley, with this view, delivered to a very thin, but highly attentive and deeply interested House, one of the most affecting and valuable speeches ever heard within the walls of Parliament; a speech which reflects honour upon his understanding and his heart; and which, if he had made no other effort to deserve such renown, would have been sufficient to enshrine his name in the grateful remembrance of his contemporaries and posterity. His Lordship traversed the whole subject, and allowed no branch of it to escape him; but as his object was not to devise a scheme of National Education, but to remove, or diminish, by the agency of the State, the destitution of these young and unhappy Pariahs of our cities—the ulcer spots in the fair body of our civilisation—he dwelt at greatest length upon that portion of the evil which he considered to be of the most pressing kind, and the most susceptible of immediate remedy.

We must, however, before commenting on his Lordship's propositions, record our own belief, our most thorough and earnest conviction, that the question of National Education is even more important than that which he brought forward—that it must be



BURNING OF THE ELECTORAL LISTS, AT THE PORTE ST. DENIS, PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Saturday last the National Assembly, at the close of a most stormy discussion, divided on the proposition that leave be given to prosecute M. Louis Blanc for guilty participation in the events of the 15th of May, when there were—

For the proposition	337
Against it	369
Majority against the proposition	—32

On this subject much difference of opinion was expressed in Paris. The prevailing one of the journals seemed to accord with the vote of the Assembly, that is, against the application for permission to prosecute the gentleman in question. This conclusion was founded on the absence of any evidence against M. Louis Blanc. If, however, in that respect the decision was favourable to M. Louis Blanc, there occurred in the course of the discussion incidents which showed that, as a political economist at least, the majority of the Assembly is opposed to him.

The state of Paris during the week may be described as "feverish." The elections going on for members of the National Assembly, in the room of those who, having been elected for Paris and other places, had chosen to sit for the latter—the question of the National Workshops—the obvious disunion between the members of the Government—the resignation of the law officers of the Republic, and the extraordinary scene between those gentlemen and M. Crémieux in the Assembly on Monday, all lending their quota of agitation to swell the tide of excitement. With respect to the elections, the Conservative party calculated on an increase of their strength in the Assembly, particularly in the returns for Paris, as the large number of candidates (200 for 11 vacancies) served to puzzle and divide the Ultra-Republicans, while the Modérés were understood to be acting with unanimity.

The *Moniteur* announces that the resignations of M. Portalis, Attorney-General of the Republic, and M. Landrin, Advocate-General, have been accepted by the Executive Government; and also publishes a proclamation, signed by M. Armand Marrast, Mayor of Paris, forbidding tumultuous assemblages in the streets.

Rumour continued to ascribe to the partisans of more than one pretender efforts to dispose the population to disaffection. Among other assertions of the kind we are told, that "there is at present in Paris an association composed of friends to Henry V., who pay idle men to assemble in groups at the Porte Saint Denis and the Porte St. Martin to create disorder." It is further asserted that two white flags, decorated with *fleurs-de-lis*, are ready in the same quarter to be hoisted when the moment shall arrive.

A collision, which might have led to consequences of a very serious nature, was threatened on Monday evening. A large crowd of persons gathered together at the barracks in the Rue Faubourg du Temple, and insulted the soldiers. The latter became exasperated, and rushed out to attack the mob, but the officers interposed, and ordered their men to re-enter the barracks. The mob then attacked the officers themselves, calling them "Aristocrats," and continued to insult the troops, who had retired. Their vociferations had continued for some time with unabated violence, when the exasperation of the troops rose to such a pitch that they attempted to force open the doors, which had been shut by order of the officers. Seeing that the men could not be controlled much longer, an officer came out of the barracks and addressed the mob, urging them to withdraw, and saying that if they did not he could not answer for the consequence. As at the same time the troops were continuing their efforts to force their way out, the mob found it would not be safe to stand their ground any longer, and finally dispersed.

The service of the railroads was not interrupted on Monday in Paris, notwithstanding the strike against the employment of English workmen. The trains left at the usual hour for Orleans, Versailles, and St. Germain. Precautions had been adopted, and troops stationed along the lines for their protection.

The attempt of the engine-drivers on the Boulogne Railway to stop the working of the line, by striking *en masse* for higher wages and less work, has been completely foiled by the firmness of M. Ybry, the *chef d'exploitation*. That gentleman immediately addressed a letter to the *Journal de la Somme*, declaring that the demands of the engine-men being altogether unreasonable, he, the engineers, and the other scientific men connected with the line, would rather work the engines themselves than allow such conditions to be imposed on them. On Sunday night M. Ybry had completed his arrangements for a supply of new hands, and at present the regularity of the service is ensured.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—The President took the chair at half-past one o'clock. General Clement Thomas ascended the tribune to give some explanations relative to the words which had fallen from him when speaking of the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In designating it "a gewgaw of vanity" (*hochet de la vanité*) he never meant to allude to those brave men who had received it as a reward for their conduct on the field of battle. His thought, when he spoke, was directed to the dreadful abuse of the decoration during the last two reigns, when it was notoriously employed as a means of corruption. No one could suppose that he referred to any honourable man who had really merited the distinction by his services; but to prevent any misapprehension he now declared that he had not meant to offend any one.

This *amende honorable* was favourably received. The President: The order of the day is the monthly ballot for the nomination of the President of the Assembly. But before honourable representatives proceed to it, I wish to say a few words in relation to myself. (Movement of attention; deep silence.) From the repeated declarations of many of my colleagues, I am given to understand that it is their intention to maintain me in my present position. I feel grateful for the kind feeling which prompts such a mark of respect, but I have to declare that my health prevents me from accepting it. I had at first undertaken these functions from a sense of duty, and I applied to the discharge of them, as is my custom in everything committed to my care, all the strength and ability of which I am possessed. But after having occupied the arm-chair for two-and-twenty days, I found myself so exhausted that I was obliged to yield my place to M. Senard. On Saturday I again tried to perform my duty, but I find my chest so fatigued that I am obliged to give way. In consequence I have to request you to allow me to take an ordinary seat amongst you, where I shall do all I can to be useful. (Hear.)

The report of the Committee on the salary of the President was presented; it gives 4000*fr.* a month for the expenses of the situation of that functionary, in place of 80,000*fr.* a year, as it was before; and to each of the questors 500*fr.* salary a month.

The Minister of the Interior announced that intelligence had been received of a great victory obtained by the Italians over the Austrians; the former with 15,000 men against 30,000. (Applause.)

M. Payere wanted to know why the Minister of Justice had on Saturday voted against his own law officers? Why had not he and they been agreed beforehand as to their acts in so grave a matter? Or, was it true that the minister had separated from the law officers?

M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice, said he knew that the law officers of the Republic were most conscientious in their opinion relative to the affair on that day before the Chamber. He had voted on the matter not as a member of the Government, but as a simple representative. The hon. member entered into a long account of the proceedings which had taken place between the law officers of the Republic and the Executive Committee, before the authorisation to accuse M. Louis Blanc had been demanded, from which it appeared that the law officers had declared that they must resign if the Executive Committee did not give permission to have the matter before the Chamber. The Executive Committee had acceded, declaring that they did not wish to trammel the course of justice. He had been perfectly free of all opinion in the matter; and it was only when he found the political turn that matters were taking, and that the inviolability of a representative was in danger, that he determined to vote. It was as a gleam of light which suggested to him that he ought not to abstain. The other members of the Government evidently considered that they were also free to vote, since all (with one exception) had expressed their opinion.

M. Portalis (late Procureur-General) said that he had given in his resignation, not because of the vote of the Chamber, but because he had received a disavowal which he ought not to have expected. (Hear, hear.) The honourable Minister of Justice was well aware of the requisitory, and when he (M. Portalis) had appeared before the Government to demand permission to bring the matter before the Chamber, that honourable minister was the very first to declare that the authorisation ought absolutely to be demanded. ("Oh, oh" and marks of the greatest astonishment.) He had even gone farther, and, when the requisitory was submitted to him, said, "I quite agree with you in all your views of the matter." (Great astonishment—great agitation.) The honourable representative went on explaining the circumstances of the case, accusing the minister, in very clear and unmistakable language, of having shown one face to the law officers and another to the Assembly, on Saturday. (Extraordinary agitation.)

M. Landrin (late Procureur of the Republic) wished to add a few words to what had just been said. When the affair of May 15 was brought forward for inquiry, it was found that a representative of the people ought to be implicated; the Minister of Justice was not ignorant of any one act of the whole proceeding. ("Oh, oh" sensation.) It was he even that had recommended the law officers of the Crown to carry the matter before the Executive Committee. It was he that advised them as to what they ought to do; it was he who went with them to the Executive Committee; it was he, when the law officers declared that there was nothing of politics in the matter, had exclaimed then, "I quite agree with you in all your views." (A tremendous burst of surprise, and great agitation.) The honourable representative concluded by declaring that he defied any one to deny what he had said. (Loud applause.)

M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice, had heard of the course of the proceedings only up to Wednesday. From that time to Saturday he had not heard anything; on Saturday it was that the Procureur-General had declared absolutely that M. Louis Blanc could not be examined as a witness, but that he must be inculpated. The honourable Minister went on to repeat what he had said before, and then alluding to the phrase "I agree with you," said that it was said in reference to the question of consulting the Executive Committee. He argued that further than that he could not have gone, since, if he had given his perfect acquiescence to the law officers in the matter, it would follow that if the Executive Committee had refused to allow the demand to be made to the Chamber, he should have been obliged to give in his resignation with the law officers. (Laughter.) The Minister went on speaking for some time, but towards the close changed his language; then denying positively that he had said that he agreed with M. Portalis and M. Landrin. Had he done so, and afterwards voted as he had done, he would be unworthy of a seat in the Chamber. (Great agitation.)

M. Landrin maintained in the most positive terms that his assertion was correct; and going over the circumstances, stated the very precise moment and

considered immediately, in all its magnitude—that it is the question of questions for this country, and that we fail as a nation in doing our duty to ourselves, while we neglect to declare as a fundamental principle of our Government, that every child born within our boundaries has not only a right to its food from our charity, if food fails it from other sources (which we have already conceded), but a right to its education, from our justice (which we have not conceded.) We therefore wish that Lord Ashley had gone to the root of the matter in the measure which he proposed to Parliament. But, having said thus much, we must admit that his proposal for expending a portion of the national funds upon the voluntary emigration of pauper and destitute children, is second only in importance to such a comprehensive measure as we desire. The "EDUCATION OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE," and "SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION," are the safety-valves of our present state of society; but, as opinion does not yet seem to have penetrated all classes so thoroughly upon these mighty topics as to force unwilling Governments to undertake them, those who insist upon the importance of them both can but welcome every right attempt which is made in the direction of either. Of this kind is the movement of Lord Ashley—a movement which, as far as it goes, has our most cordial approval and sympathy. We will not follow his Lordship through the details of his speech, or attempt even a summary of the painful story of misery, ignorance, destitution, and crime, which he narrated with harrowing minuteness. The speech will be read through the length and breadth of the land; and society will, we trust, be startled by the convincing proofs thus brought under its cognizance of the danger which it fosters in its breast, to undertake without loss of time the remedy which good policy and self-preservation would demand, were there even no higher principle of Christianity and philanthropy to urge it to the task. In order to make a beginning, and with the hope that the Government would aid the experiment—and, if it were found to answer, extend its operations to other large towns and cities, and to the rural districts of England, Scotland, and Ireland—his Lordship simply moved that it was expedient that means should be annually provided for the voluntary emigration to the Colonies of a certain number of young persons of both sexes, who have been educated in the schools usually called Ragged Schools in the metropolis. In the debate that ensued, the principle was fully conceded by every speaker; and the House in the most satisfactory manner expressed its acquiescence in the desirableness and expediency of ceasing to make a graduation in crime the necessary preliminary of any extension of the paternal care of the Government to the destitute youth of our empire. It was admitted on all hands that to make good conduct in Ragged or other schools the stepping-stone to the aid of the State, for conveyance to profitable and honourable employment in the colonies, was a vast improvement upon the course hitherto pursued—a boon to the recipients of the aid—a boon to the old and over-peopled country from which they were removed—and a still greater boon to the rich but under-peopled Colonies that would be but too happy to receive them. Sir George Grey, on the part of the Government, begged the withdrawal of the motion, distinctly affirming that Government were already acting upon the principles embodied in it, by the removal of youthful offenders at an earlier age than formerly from the scenes of their former contamination, and pledging himself and the Administration that no exertion would be omitted by the Emigration Commissioners, the Colonial Office, and the Government generally, to carry his views into operation as rapidly and as effectually as possible. Mr. Hawes followed on the same side, and was a little more precise than the Home Secretary. He stated, on the part of the Government, that the question of Emigration had engaged their earnest attention; that they proposed to ask for £10,000 this year, partly to defray the cost of sending out the wives and families of convicts to Australia, and partly for the purposes of voluntary emigration from the Ragged Schools. He also stated that the colonies to be benefited would be called upon to contribute towards the expense, and expressed his conviction that if Lord Ashley would allow the Government time to mature a plan, something practicable might be devised, not limited in its operation to the metropolis, but extended to the whole kingdom. Upon this understanding Lord Ashley withdrew his motion. We trust, however, that his Lordship will be vigilant, and that he will not consider he has done enough in the matter, or trust too implicitly to the promises which have been made. The Government is not very certain of a long lease of power. More exciting topics will, in all probability, monopolise its attention while it lasts. The question will require constant working, that it may not be lost sight of amid the whirl and turmoil of party politics. We believe, however, that it is in good hands, and that Lord Ashley has given it an impetus that will expedite its solution.

BURNING OF THE ELECTORAL LISTS AT PARIS.

THE Engraving upon the preceding page represents one of those striking and fearful episodes of the great drama of the French Republic, of which the city of Paris has, for nearly four months past, furnished so many instances for artistic commemoration.

This truly melo-dramatic scene was enacted on Sunday night, at the Porte St. Denis, a favourite rendezvous of the turbulent. Thither a vast crowd flocked, bringing with them all the *offices* bearing the name of Thiers which they could tear from the well-placarded walls of Paris.

With these materials, they resolved to have a great *auto da fé*; the lists were, accordingly, torn to pieces with contempt, and burnt amidst the frantic joy of the mob. There was a huge inflammable heap; but, not content with this bonfire, they wreaked their vengeance by burning the placards in their hands—perchance to serve as another new light for this lustrous age! The blaze was tremendous, and, contrasted with the dark masses of people, had a sort of Rembrandtish effect.

THE WEATHER.

THE weather during the past week has been propitious: some fine rain has fallen at different times. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, June 1, the sky was for the most part overcast, and rain was falling at intervals during the afternoon; the direction of the wind was chiefly W., but the air was mostly in very gentle motion; the average temperature of the day was 52°. Friday, till the evening, the sky was overcast, and it was cloudless afterwards; rain was falling frequently during the morning; the direction of the wind was mostly S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 57°. Saturday, the sky was for the most part overcast till early in the evening, after which time it was cloudless; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 53°. Sunday, the sky was mostly covered by clouds, and rain in heavy showers fell occasionally; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 55°. Monday, the sky was mostly clear during the day; at times there were clouds of such extent as to cover about one half of the sky, the clouds consisting of cumuli and cumulostrati; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature of the day was 59°. Tuesday, at most times the sky was nearly free from clouds; at about noon the largest quantity of cloud prevailed, consisting of cumuli and cirri; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 58°. Wednesday, during the early part of the day, a large quantity of cloud was prevalent at most times, and during the remainder of the day the sky was mostly clear; fine white rocky cumuli was abundant during the morning, and cirrus clouds during the afternoon; the direction of the wind was S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 59°, and that for the week ending this day was 56½°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, June 1	the highest during the day was 60½ deg., and the lowest was 42½ deg.
Friday, June 2	61
Saturday, June 3	64
Sunday, June 4	67
Monday, June 5	69
Tuesday, June 6	70
Wednesday, June 7	69

For the month of May, the average temperature of the air was 58°; the average daily difference of temperature was 30½°; the average temperature of the dew point was 51°; the average weight of water in a cubic foot of air was 4½ grains; and the degree of humidity of the air was 73, where complete saturation would be represented by 100.

The weather during the month of May was remarkable: for the first fifteen days the sky was free from cloud both day and night, and during the remainder of the month the sky was for the most part cloudless; slight rain fell on the 20th, and then none till the afternoon of the last day, when a quarter of an inch in depth fell; the temperature of the air was high all the month.

Blackheath, Thursday, June 8th, 1848.

J. G.

the exact spot when and where the Minister had declared to him that they were all of the same opinion. (Continued agitation.)

M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice, said that he was evidently accused of falsehood. (Movement.) He could declare that he had not the slightest recollection of the words attributed to him. (The hon. Minister's statement was received with very marked disavowal. The agitation became, if possible, greater after he had concluded.)

M. J. Favre, Under-Secretary of State, and reporter of the committee which decided on indicting Louis Blanc, tried to obtain a hearing, but could not succeed.

A cry of "The order of the day!" was uttered, but it was met with cries of "No, no."

The President put the question of the discussion being closed, but nearly the whole House rose against such a course.

Mr. J. Favre said that after what had occurred on Saturday he had thought it his duty to resign. When the whole ministry had risen against the law officers of the Republic, it was time for him to withdraw. (Hear, hear.) It was evident that the vote of Saturday was of great gravity, since it showed that the government was divided, that there was a schism in the body which directed the affairs of the state; it showed that the Government was not what the Assembly wished to see it, strong and united. He had blushed when he saw the Minister of Justice vote as he had done. (Loud cheers.) He could affirm that after he had read his report to the Minister of Justice, that functionary was very far from being contrary to the sentiments therein expressed. (Agitation.) Yes, the Minister had not said one word against it—had, to all appearance, looked on it as perfectly correct in its views—had not uttered one remark against it, and consequently, as is the custom in most cases, had implied there was nothing against it by his silence. (Hear, hear.) The honourable deputy went on for some time speaking strongly against the conduct of the Minister.

Great confusion followed. It was then proposed to pass to the order of the day *motu*, that "after the frank and loyal explanations of M. Portalis and M. Landrin, the Assembly here passes to the order of the day." Some members applauded this most loudly, but eventually it was not put to the vote, the feeling being apparently that it would not be safe to thus pass a vote of censure on a Minister.

The order of the day, pure and simple, was then put and carried.

M. Buchez announced the result of the ballot for the post of President:—

Number of voters	696
For M. Senard	593
Lost votes	103

In consequence, M. Senard was declared duly elected for the present month.

The representatives then withdrew to their *bureaux*, to ballot for six Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries, two—M. E. Lafayette and de George—going out in turn, and M. Lacrosse having resigned.

The following is the result of the ballot for the Vice-Presidents:—M. Bethmont obtained 621 votes; M. Marrast, 590; M. Corbon, 577; M. de Cormenin, 557; M. Portalis, 428; and M. Lacrosse, 425. These gentlemen were accordingly declared duly elected.

The Minister of the Interior presented, in the name of the Executive Government, three bills:—1, relating to departmental municipalities; 2, against armed or unarmed assemblages; and 3, one demanding a credit of 500,000*fr.* for secret service money.

The Assembly rose at six o'clock.

TUESDAY.—At one o'clock, M. Buchez, the President, took the chair, and read a valedictory address to the Assembly, in which he recapitulated its labours since the opening of the session. After he had concluded, he invited M. Senard to replace him in the chair, and embraced him. M. Senard, in his turn, thanked the Assembly for the honour it had conferred upon him, and proposed a vote of thanks to M. Buchez, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Minister of Finance deposited on the table the amended budget for 1848. The first article stated that the credits opened to defray the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures of 1848, and amounting to 1,738,000,000 francs, should be augmented by twelve millions, and diminished by seventy-eight millions, and stand fixed at 1,680,000,000. The resources calculated in the original budget at 1,680,000,000, were augmented by 126 millions, and reduced by 111, and remained fixed at 1,685,000,000.

The Assembly voted an indemnity of 4000 francs a month to its President, and of 500 francs to the Questors.

M. Bineau, reporter of the Finance Committee, deposited on the table the report on the Railroad Reduction Bill, which it proposed to reject.

M. Léon Faucher asked that the project of decree proposed by the Committee of Finance should not be maintained on the order of the day, the Minister having demanded that it should be postponed until the fate of the Railroad Bill be decided. The Minister, however, had not justified the adjournment by any satisfactory reason. The Minister besides had refused to give any explanation to the Committee respecting the means at his disposal to execute the railroads, but neither the Committee nor the Assembly could vote with any knowledge until the Minister should have disclosed his secret.

M. Garnier Pagès said that the Government had good reason for proposing the adjournment of the discussion of the decree relative to the consolidation of the Treasury bonds into Five per Cent. stock. It was evident that if that project was first adopted an immense quantity of those Treasury bonds would be thrown on the market and cause a considerable depression in that stock.

After a long discussion the division on the question of priority in favour of the Railway Bill gave the following result:—

For giving priority to the bill	337
Against it	362
Majority	—25

The Minister of Finance, in the absence of the Minister of the Interior, demanded that a credit of 100,000*fr.* per month should be opened for the expenses of the bureaux, archives, &c., of the Executive Committee.

WEDNESDAY.—The President announced that the Executive Committee had appointed M. Bethmont Minister of Justice, in the room of M. Crémieux, whose resignation had been accepted.

The whole of the day the Assembly was occupied in discussing the provisions of the bill relating to tumultuous assemblages in the public streets. The various clauses were agreed to without amendment.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid to the 2nd inst. have been received. The *Gazette* announces a number of promotions in the army.

A paper drawn up by Major Portal, the leader of the Seville insurrection, dated Beja, 22d ult., and signed by various other officers of the insurgent forces, had been published. It accuses the Seville Liberals of having been wanting to their promises, and says that the rising of the troops was in order to execute a plan agreed upon with a committee of the inhabitants, who had pledged themselves to rise, and that a body of 400 armed citizens were to have seized and imprisoned the authorities, but that not one of them came forward. He claims the victory in the affair between a portion of his forces and those of Shelley at San Lucar, and says he remained three days near Huelva; but finding the movement not supported as he had expected, he and the other officers resolved to march into Portugal, which they did in perfect order.

A great number of persons had been arrested.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—The news from the seat of war this week is more cheering for the cause of liberty. The Austrians sustained a most decisive defeat from the Italians on the 30th ult. On that day we learn that 30,000 Austrians attacked the Italian positions at Goito, which were defended by 15,000 troops. A brisk fire of artillery was kept up for six hours. Finally the Italian regiments of cavalry vigorously repulsed and drove the enemy towards Mantua. In the engagement the Italian army completely routed the enemy. The King was much exposed to the continued fire of artillery, and received a slight wound in the eye. The Duke of Savoy was also wounded, but neither the one nor the other dismounted.

On the same day Peschiera surrendered to the Italians on honourable terms of capitulation. The greatest extremities of starvation had been suffered, both by the inhabitants and the garrison, for weeks previous to the surrender. The Austrian garrison had marched from Peschiera on the 31st May, and embarked at Ancona, under the condition of not again serving against the Italians during the war. Charles Albert again offered battle, but in vain, to the enemy, who had taken refuge within the walls, or under the guns of Mantua.

An outbreak similar to that which occurred in Paris on the 15th of May took place on the 28th at Milan. A mob, headed by the students, attacked the Palace of the Provisional Government, and compelled the members to resign. Their triumph, however, was but of short duration. The National Guard, supported by the mass of the population, restored order within three hours; and a demagogue named Urbino was arrested. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed at Milan on the 29th ult.

The votes concerning the annexation of Parma to Piedmont were published at Parma on the 25th with great pomp. The result was, that of 39,703 votes, 37,250 were in favour of Charles Albert. The rest were variously distributed upon Charles Ludovic of Bourbon, ex-Duke of Parma, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Pope, and the Republic, which obtained one vote. In the evening the town was illuminated.

ROME.—Letters from Rome of the 28th ult. state that Monsignor Morichini had been sent by the Pope to Vienna, to negotiate peace with Austria on the terms stipulated in the letter addressed by His Holiness to the Emperor, on the 3rd ult. Pius IX. had recovered all his popularity, and on the feast of St. Philip Neri the population made a brilliant manifestation in his favour. The Abbé Gioberti was still at Rome, preaching union between the people and the Sovereign. The new Ministry inspired general confidence.

The *Gazetta di Roma* says:—"His Holiness, as the common father of the faithful, seconding the views manifested in favour of peace, has just sent an extraordinary apostolic delegate to the belligerents (with the exception of the Emperor of Austria, to whom his Holiness had already written), for the purpose of opening negotiations for the termination of the war. The Holy Father will do all in his power to prevent the German nation from staking its honour on sanguinary attempts against Italy, and to induce it to recognise the latter country as its sister, all those states being, in faith and charity, the common children of the Holy Father. His Holiness will pursue these negotiations with all the zeal that can be inspired by the conviction of thus fulfilling the duty of the supreme priesthood confided to him by Jesus Christ. The Ministry has thanked the Pope for having insisted, in his letter to the Emperor of Austria, on this condition of peace, namely, that the natural boundaries of the people of Italy shall be restored to them. Italy does not hate—she even loves and esteems—the German nations; but let the Germans recross the Alps, let them swear to observe the facts prescribed by the natural law of nations, and then will the Italians embrace them as brothers."

PRUSSIA.

The latest intelligence from Berlin is still of a very unsatisfactory nature. Uncertainty, distrust, and suspicion still predominate, and not only the ministry but the Constituent Assembly itself is falling into bad odour. The many speeches which have been already delivered in that Assembly, in direct or indirect denunciation of the events of March or their consequences, and the refusal to attend either in *corpo* or by deputation the procession in honour of the victims of the March revolution, have caused all but general dissatisfaction. From some provincial districts, moreover, addresses of the most insulting kind have been forwarded "to the people of Berlin." Meantime, commercial affairs are as bad as ever, and employment is comparatively scarce. The ministry have strenuously opposed in the Constituent Assembly the appointment of a committee to report on the origin and causes of the dissensions and animosity between the Polish and German races in the grand duchy of Posen. This opposition on their part, which can only be accounted for by their unwillingness to have the truth made known, has increased their unpopularity. Matters cannot long remain as they are in Berlin, and some change for better or worse may be shortly looked for.

AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Vienna state that quiet and confidence are gradually returning in that city. Business has resumed its proper course. The damage done to the streets was almost wholly repaired on the 29th ult., at which date only a solitary barricade here and there remained as an outward sign of the last popular commotion. Collections had been made for the labourers, most of whom had returned to the work which was provided for those who were out of employment. Their behaviour throughout the late excitement is generally acknowledged to have been exemplary, and their honesty and forbearance are eulogised in glowing terms by the Vienna papers and the correspondents of the German press. Several foreign ambassadors had gone to join the Emperor's Court at Innsbruck.

On the 2d instant the resignation of Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count Hoyos, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, was officially notified by a circular signed by the Emperor.

Count Lutzwitz, the Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Rome (who recently received his passports), arrived at Trieste on the 30th ult., on board her Majesty's steamship *Locus*.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The Committee of the German Parliament, who are engaged in the preparation of the German Constitution have agreed to the following important proclamation, which is from the pen of M. Dahlmann, and which has been officially published. It is expected that this most sensible document will have much effect in calming the apprehensions of those Slavonic populations of the empire, who feel themselves every day more and more surrounded by the baneful influences which are set in motion by Russian wiles and Russian gold.

The Constituent National Assembly of Germany solemnly declares— "That it fully recognizes the right of the non-Germanic peoples on German Federal ground to proceed in their national development, and in Church, schools, literature, administration, and law courts, to enjoy a perfect equality in the use of their languages, as far as they extend. It is of course understood that they, too, are entitled to any right which the joint constitution (now framing) may guarantee to the German people.

"Germany, henceforward, free and united, is great and mighty enough, without jealousy, to grant to tribes of other tongues that have grown up in her bosom all that nature and history entitle them to. Neither the Slavonian, nor the North Schleswiger, who speaks the Danish language, nor the inhabitant of Southern Germany, with his Italian tongue, nor any one else belonging to us, shall have reason to complain of an infringement of his national ways, or of being abandoned by the German brotherhood in the hour of necessity or danger."

No discussion upon the subject of this proclamation was permitted by the Assembly, its majority, no doubt, being prompted by the desire of keeping aloof for the present from the Schleswig-Holstein question.

HANOVER.—The Revolutionary leaven is fermenting here, and one of its first effects is the issuing of a proclamation, on the evening of the 1st instant, by the civic authorities of Hanover, whereby all houses are ordered to be closed at ten p.m., and all loitering in the streets is forbidden.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.—Numerous bands continue to levy black mail in the rural districts of this Duchy. In the vicinity of Waren there is a band consisting of from 2000 to 3000 men. The landed proprietors have fled from many quarters.

BOHEMIA.

The Convocation of a Slavonic Congress at Prague, and the establishment of a Provisional Government in Bohemia, have caused not a little excitement in that part of Europe.

The usually quiet streets of Prague are thronged with deputies and deputations, and the jaunt colours of the Hungarians, Bohemians, Croats, and other numerous tribes, each speaking a different dialect, mingle gaily together. A letter from Prague describes the scene as most animated.

The programme of the central committee of the Congress has appeared. The first clause points out the necessity of a league, defensive and offensive, between all Slavonic States. It is only by a people's league, that she can reacquire her lost strength. By the free union of tribes, constitutional liberty and hallowed nationality would be guaranteed, as on the other hand additional splendour would accrue to the Imperial Crown, even should a portion of the empire be lost. The second clause discusses the bases of this Volksbund, or people's league. The key-stone, as it were, is in the preservation of every distinct nationality. A People's Diet is proposed to be held even at Vienna, where each nationality would be duly represented. The Magyars of Hungary are called upon to put aside all their own internal dissensions. After expressing sympathy with the Slavonic tribes without the Austrian dominions, namely, the Poles and the Slavians in Turkey, clause the third urges a literary intercourse between all Slavonic races. Clause four treats of the position of the Slavians in the German Parliament. They will never allow Austria to occupy a subordinate position under another power. Between the Emperor and the Austrian people there shall be no other organ than their own Parliaments. "The Slavians never will recognise the decrees of the Frankfurt Diet as binding." Clause five proposes that a deputation shall wait upon his Majesty the Emperor, to inform him of the resolutions of the Slavonic Congress.

DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

The re-commencement of hostilities by the Danes and Germans, which we briefly noticed in our Postscript of last week, has been confirmed by full details which have reached us of the affair at Duppel, on the Sundewitt. Those accounts, however, differ very materially as to the number of the troops engaged on both sides; although it is generally admitted that it was between 14,000 and 16,000 men. That of the Danes was, however, not so great as supposed; and they owe their success in this instance more to the determined courage and patriotic zeal displayed on behalf of their King, than to any superiority of numbers, in addition to the masterly manner in which they were brought into action gradually, after being mastered. A vast number of wounded had been conveyed to Flensburg. The Danes took 50 Mecklenburghers prisoners, and six pieces of cannon, according to the Flensburg report; but a great many more had fallen into their hands than was stated publicly.

Accounts from Schleswig, of the 1st inst., mention the capture of two Danish battalions on the preceding Tuesday. Gravenstein was bombarded by them; but they were eventually repulsed by General Wranke. A rumour accompanies this intelligence to the effect that a Danish *corps d'armée* of 6000 men is surrounded by the Prussian troops. The Radical party in Copenhagen is said to have gained its point; that is to say, the proposals for peace have been successfully resisted.

There is nothing said of any advance to the northward by the Germans. The retreat of the Prussians from Flensburg took place on the 2nd, Apenrade and Hadersleben being abandoned to the Danes.

The inhabitants of Kiel have addressed a petition to the National Assembly at Frankfurt, protesting, by anticipation, against any partition of Schleswig.

SWEDEN.

From Stockholm, under the date of the 26th of May, it is stated that the governor, Baron de Sprengporten, was to go on a special mission to Denmark. The Danish Government had announced, in Sweden and Norway, that, until further orders no volunteers from either of those countries would be received in Denmark.

HOLLAND.

On Monday last there was a grand dinner at Court, in honour of his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia. On the previous evening his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands also gave a grand dinner in honour of the Prince.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia has left the Hague, for Berlin. The *Nederlandsche Staats Courant* contains the Royal decree nominating M. Van Bosse, Referendary of the Department of Finance, Member of the Council of State. By another decree of the same date (June 3) his Majesty has provisionally conferred the portfolio of the Minister of Finance, *ad interim*, to Councillor Van Bosse. His Majesty has appointed Count de Byland, Governor of the province of South Holland.

BELGIUM.

From Brussels, under the date of Tuesday last, we learn that there has been a strike for wages among the workmen employed on the public works. The gendarmes were called out to disperse the mob. One shot only was fired in the air but no accident of any kind took place. Two of the ringleaders were arrested and sent to prison.

UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received this week by the packet *Cambria*, which brings on freight £73,000 in specie. By this arrival we learn that the last news received from Europe had had a favourable influence upon the other side of the Atlantic, and strong hopes were indulged in that it would materially assist in the improvement of trade.

General Scott had arrived in the United States from Mexico, and expressed a very strong conviction that the treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States has already been ratified, and that the news thereof might be reasonably expected every day.

The people were in the midst of the preliminary steps of a new Presidential election, and both parties were marshalling their forces to name candidates to represent their respective principles.

The "democrats" held their Convention of Delegates for nominating candidates for President and Vice-President at Baltimore, on the 23rd ult. We have, as yet, no information of a choice having been made.

The opposing or Whig party will not hold their nominating Convention until the first week in next month, Philadelphia being the designated place. Gen. Taylor, Gen. Scott, and Mr. Clay are the prominent men before the country for the Whig nomination of President.

The prospects of the growing crops of all sorts—the grain crops especially—

all appearance and universal report, are described as being most exuberant; for a greater breadth of land than ever was sown with wheat; and, unless some unforeseen blight falls upon it, the yield will be unprecedented.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A treaty is said to have been concluded between the Indians and white population of the peninsula of Yucatan, which will, it is expected, stay the progress of the bill now before the United States Congress to enable the President to interfere by force of arms.

THE BRAZILS.

Her Majesty's steamer *Firebrand* arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday night, having left Rio de Janeiro on the 28th of April. Lord Howden, British Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, arrived in her.

The effect of the news upon the Brazilians, of the revolutionary affairs of Continental Europe, was so astounding, that French business was stopped, and monetary transactions were suspended.

The Emperor was in Rio, much affected by the expatriation of the house of Bourbon, with which he is so closely allied.

The affairs of La Plata are mending, but so slowly as to be almost imperceptible.

WEST INDIES.

Advices have been received this week. The weather generally had been favourable for the crops, which throughout the West Indies were an average quantity. In Jamaica rain was wanted. The Islands were very healthy, with the exception of Barbadoes, where a few cases of fever had occurred. With respect to the condition and prospects of the West India colonies, the accounts are of the same gloomy and desponding character which has characterised our advices for some time past. Meetings continued to be held in Jamaica to take into consideration the alarming state of affairs.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica arrived at Kingston on the 2nd of May, in the *Teviot* steamer, from his visitation of the Bahama Islands.

ST. DOMINGO.

The following details of the revolutionary movement in this fine island, which we briefly adverted to in our last number, have come to hand:—

The insurrection commenced at Port-au-Prince on the 23d of April, with a large body of armed men marching into the capital and parading the streets, giving out as their intention to depose the President, and appoint another in his place. This was immediately met by the President sending a messenger to the insurgents, accompanied by a detachment of soldiers and two hundred Horse Guards; but, every effort to effect a compromise proving abortive, a serious conflict took place, which ended in the defeat of the insurgents, with considerable loss on both sides. The bodies of those who fell belonging to the Government were removed during the night, while the remains of the insurgents were exposed on the following morning as a public example, their heads being chopped off, and their bodies hacked about in the most horrible manner; many in whom life was not extinct being subjected to the same treatment. For several days after not a person of colour was able to walk the streets without being instantly assassinated by the Government troops, to whom the utmost license was given; the bodies of those so assassinated were carried off in carriages to the beach, and there buried in deep trenches. The houses of the British and French Consuls were crowded to excess, and such protection as they could afford was readily given; but the absence of a British ship of war was severely felt. These proceedings in Port-au-Prince were shortly followed by an insurrection in the south, to quell which the President Souleuvre had marched, it was reported, at the head of 6000 men, but the result had not transpired. Another disturbance broke out at Miraguan, to which the President forthwith repaired at the head of a considerable force, and meeting the insurgents on the 30th of April, routed them with little trouble, and was thence on his way to Aux Cayes. A proclamation had in the meantime been issued by the Government, denouncing several persons as traitors, to be seized and shot without the slightest ceremony.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.

LAMBETH.—A meeting of electors and other inhabitants of the borough of Lambeth was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Tuesday night, under the auspices of the Lambeth Electoral Association, to give expression to the sentiments of the borough upon the recent anti-reform declaration of Lord John Russell, and to adopt measures in support of Mr. Hume's motion, now before the House of Commons. The hall was crowded to excess, and the members for the borough (the Right Hon. T. C. D'Eyncourt and Mr. Charles Pearson) attended by special invitation. The following resolutions, accompanied by suitable speeches, were agreed to:—1. "That, in the judgment of this meeting, the declaration of Lord J. Russell in the House of Commons, on the 23rd ult., must be regarded as a real or affected ignorance of the state of public opinion, and a willingness to mistake the determination of the people at large to maintain peace and order for their satisfaction with the present course of legislation; and that, therefore, it is incumbent upon all who would avert civil commotion, to accelerate the progress of freedom, and promote the national welfare, by the constitutional expression of their views and wishes; and determines to seek such further reforms as it believes will be conducive to the prosperity of all classes of the community."—2. "That this meeting declares its conviction that the House of Commons does not truly represent the population, and that, so long as it is constituted as it is at present, it cannot become the proper organ for the expression of the nation's will, and that any reform in our representative system which fails to recognise the right of every man to the franchise, limited only by the regulations necessary for its legitimate exercise, can neither be complete nor permanent; but that, regarding Mr. Hume's motion as a practical advance towards a full and fair representation of the people, it determines to give that movement its earnest and utmost support."—A petition to the Legislature embodying the sentiments of those resolutions was agreed to, and the meeting separated amidst "cheers for the Charter and Mitchell."

BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.—On Tuesday night there was a meeting of the members of the borough of Finsbury Reform Association, at the Belvidere Tavern, Pentonville, on the subject of Mr. Hume's approaching motion. They resolved on the adoption of a petition in its support; and that it should be conveyed to the different parishes in the borough for signatures; and the hope was very strongly expressed that all parishes, boroughs, districts, &c., would pursue a similar course, as the best means of calmly and peacefully collecting the people's opinions, and of procuring genuine signatures.

MEETING IN MARYLEBONE.—On Wednesday morning, a meeting of the electors and inhabitants of this borough was held in the Workhouse-yard, pursuant to a requisition signed by several of the rate-payers, for the purpose of taking into consideration Lord John Russell's recent declaration respecting reform in the House of Commons, and of passing some resolutions on that subject.

Sir J. Walsley, Sir B. Hall, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. J. Williams, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Jacob Bell, Mr. Soden, Lord Dudley Stuart, and many other influential gentlemen residing in the parish, were present. The number present was about 1500. Mr. J. Williams, M.P., on the motion of Mr. Hume, took the chair. The following resolutions, and a petition to Parliament founded upon them, were agreed to, after a somewhat stormy discussion, caused by the Chartists, who endeavoured to force some of their amendments upon the meeting:—"1. That the present state of the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament is partial in its nature, and in its practice tends to class legislation, is no security against unequal and oppressive taxation, and produces no comprehensive measures for the benefit of the people. 2. That her Majesty's Prime Minister having stated his opinion that the people require no extensive measures of political and fiscal reform, it is hereby resolved that, in the opinion of this meeting, in order to secure the stability of the institutions of the country and maintain public order, it is indispensable necessary that the elective franchise be extended to all men of mature age, who are registered as residents for a period of twelve months; that the duration of Parliament should not exceed three years; that votes should be taken by ballot; and that there should be an equal apportionment of members to population." Towards the close of the proceedings the following resolution was also carried:—"That the assertion made by Lord John Russell, in his place in the House of Commons this session, that the people of this country do not desire either the great measure of reform, as proposed by Mr. Hume and other members of the House, nor the other great measure as advocated in the People's Charter, is evidence of his ignorance of the present state of the country, and a proof that he is utterly unfit to conduct the affairs of the nation."

MEETING IN CHELSEA.—A numerous meeting, for the same purpose, convened by the West London Reform Association, was held also on Wednesday evening, at the Wellesley Arms, Robert-street, Chelsea.

BATH.—A crowded and influential meeting of the electors, non-electors, merchants, tradesmen, and working-classes of the city of Bath was held on Wednesday, in the Guildhall of the city of Bath, for the purpose of furthering the movement at present going on for reform in Parliament. The large room was crowded; and on the platform the mayor, H. Hunt, Esq., was surrounded by several aldermen and town-councillors, and other influential citizens. Resolutions and a petition similar to those adopted at the meetings above mentioned were agreed to.

WAKEFIELD.—A numerous meeting of the same character was also held at Wakefield, on Monday evening, in pursuance of a requisition presented to the mayor, which declared the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of Mr. Hume's motion for the proposed measures of Reform. Resolutions, &c., were accordingly passed.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF PARIS.

This is a well-timed addition to the Sight of the Metropolis, both as regards novelty of subject, and the season of its exhibition. The new picture has been sketched since the late revolution, and it represents that focus of Republican excitement, the Place de la Revolution. The Luxor obelisk, the colossal fountains and statues, are in themselves pictorial novelties; but, in this picture, they are superseded by the political excitement in each direction, such as is now the every-day out-door life of Paris. From two or three directions vast processions are pouring towards the *Jacade* of the Chamber of Deputies, where the Provisional Government are proclaiming the Republic—the great event of the 4th ult., full of theatrical effect.

In another direction is a tree of liberty, on its way to be planted, accompanied by a shouting group; next is a priestly procession—what a juxtaposition! There are also numerous holiday parties, in their flaring blue blouses and red sash and head-gear. In short, most of the actors are playing at Republicanism in high glee. All the life of the scene is cleverly characteristic; in the localities, the grove of the Tuileries, the Vistas of the Champs Elysées, the Chamber *Façade*, the long lines of palace and street, and the lazy Seine—all are painted with that spirit and accuracy for which Mr. Burford has so long enjoyed high and deserved reputation.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "F. G. R."—They shall have prompt attention.
 "Sir J. A."—Sussex.—Are you aware that for double Chess a double set of Chessmen is required?
 "A. L."—We prefer the position in three moves. The other, though ingenious, is too artificial.
 "T. J."—Penance.—Your communication has been despatched to the Secretary of the Brighton Chess Club, from whom you will doubtless hear very shortly.
 "G. A. H."—Your solution of Enigma No. 317 is the same as the author's.
 "T. B."—Liverpool.—In Problem No. 225 mate cannot possibly be given in four moves by the mode of play suggested. Enigma No. 305 is perfectly correct.
 "Jareph."—We never heard of such a thing as "Chess played arithmetically." Our Correspondent's other questions are quite unintelligible.
 "H. E. K."—York.—Unfortunately it is by much too easy.
 "A. K."—There is nothing problematical in such positions. Pray devote a few months to the study of D'Orville, Bolton, Ercole dal Rio, and other masters, before your next attempt. You will then favour us with something deserving publicity.
 "A. B. C."—It is you, and not the Enigma, that is wrong. See our notice to "Sopraccita" last week.
 "D. D."—Cambridge.—You should join the St. George's Chess Club, in Cavendish-square. The subscription is three guineas per annum.
 "Syntax."—Mr. McDonnell never published a Treatise on Chess, but he was the originator of many beautiful variations on the chief openings.
 "M. P."—The work named is as poor in matter as it is bad in style.
 "J. N."—The Problems you have sent, besides being egregiously puerile, are nearly all wrong.
 "J. R. E."—Not quite up to the mark of our columns.
 "H. P."—Very novel and ingenious. It shall have an early place.
 "Cicis."—The Problem referred to is by D'Orville, and, like most of that eminent master's, is extremely beautiful. Your solution, however, is imperfect, owing, perhaps, to your having incorrectly copied the position, which should be as follows:—White: K at B 8th; B at Q 4th; Ks at K Kt 7th and Q B 8th; P at K Kt 3d. Black: K at K R sq; P at K R 2d. White to play and mate in five moves.
 "Q."—Mate "by force" is when the adversary has no choice of moves. The mate you cannot make out is Q to K 8th (ch). The White King must then take the Queen; whereupon Black plays B to Q 6th (double ch), and mates with his Rook next move.
 "W. W. M."—Spanish Town, Jamaica.—We are glad to hear of the progress Chess is making in your quarter. The game received has many promising points.
 "A Veteran."—The St. George's Club is not accessible to strangers. The chief public resorts for chess-players are the Grand Divan, in the Strand; the commodious saloon called Goode's, on Ludgate-hill; and the old-established Divan in King-street, Covent-garden.
 "D. C. L."—The "Companion" mentioned on the wrapper of the Chess Player's Chronicle is a companion to the "Handbook" published by Bohn, and will be a treatise on Odds at Chess, illustrated by games, and adorned with portraits of some of the best players of Europe. This work, we are given to understand, will be ready in the autumn of the present year.
 "Woodstockiensis."—Your first Problem in six moves is easily solved in two, and the second is the mate!
 Solutions by "J. G." Wolverhampton, "G. A. H.," "H. E. K.," "A. Z. B. Y.," "F. G. R.," "Sopraccita," "Eva," "W. L.," "E. G. D.," are correct.

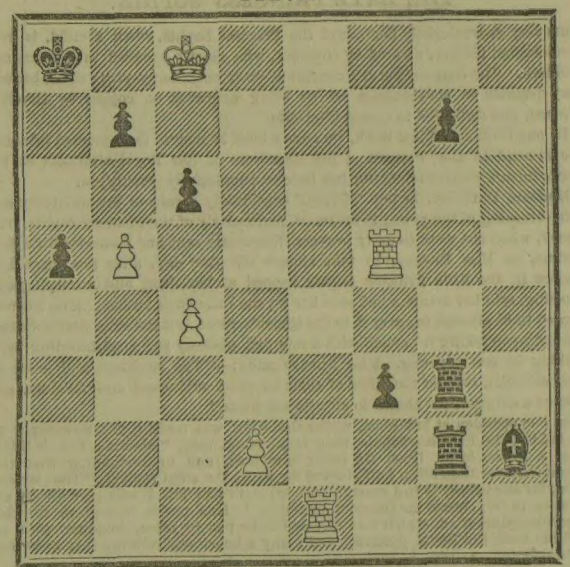
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 228.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Q to K B 3d (ch) | K to his 4th | 3. K Kt to K 6th (ch) | K takes Q Kt |
| 2. Q Kt to Q B 4th (check) | K to Q 5th | 4. Q to her Kt 3d— | Mate. |

PROBLEM NO. 229.

By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White moving first to checkmate in six moves.

CHESSE ENIGMAS.

- No. 323.—By HERR KLING.
 WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
 K at Q 5th K at Q 2d B at K Kt 5th
 R at Q R 8th
 White to play, and mate in three moves.
 No. 324.—By HERR HORWITZ.
 WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
 K at Q R 6th K at Q R sq B at Q R 5th
 B at K 6th
 White engages to mate the Black King on Black's Q B sq in five moves.
 No. 325.—By A. LULMAN.
 WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
 K at K B 2d K at K 4th Kt at Q 4th
 at K Kt 3d Kt at Q B 4th
 White mates in two moves.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANCHESTER.—The official report for the past week, indicating the state of employment in the borough of Manchester, discloses further proofs of declining trade. Nearly 900 hands, heretofore engaged in full work, have been discharged from that rate of employment, whilst upwards of 500 are placed on short time, and from 300 to 400 are thrown wholly out of work. The results of the report are as follows:—Number working full time the previous week, 30,272; in the past week, 29,390. Number working short time previous week, 6675; past week, 7229. The number of hands wholly out of employment the previous week was 8520; in the past week the number is 8114.

CHARTIST COLLISIONS WITH THE POLICE.—The north-eastern districts of the metropolis, on Sunday last, were the theatre of rather serious disturbances. At Virginia-fields, Bethnal-green; London-fields, Hackney; Bishop Bonner's Fields, Victoria Park, &c., from an early hour of the morning, crowds of the lowest and most disorderly characters assembled, and, in some cases, attempted to hold meetings in favour of the Charter, and "sympathy for Mitchell." Bodies of the police, foot and mounted, who were assembled contiguous to those localities, having been assailed with bricksbats, stones, and sticks, defended themselves with much vigour, and regular engagements ensued between the parties, the police being always victorious. Several persons, with very severe wounds, were conveyed, in the course of the day, to the London Hospital, and towards night all the previously disturbed vicinities were restored to tranquillity.

A RIVER STEAMER SUNK.—On Monday, at noon, as the *Witch*, a steamer belonging to the Old Woolwich Steam-packet Company, was on her passage to London, in standing in for East Greenwich pier, she ran upon the anchor of a brig, of whose position the master was not aware, and sustained such injuries that she sank almost immediately. There were several passengers on board, but the tide being low, the steamer was not wholly submerged at the time, though the flood tide rapidly covered her till nothing but the top of the funnel was visible. It does not appear that any personal injury was sustained by any individual on board.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3.—The number of births registered in the metropolis and suburban districts during the week ending Saturday, June 3, was 1344, of which 694 were males, and 650 females. The deaths during the same week were 933, of which 460 were males, and 473 females. This number is less by 10 than the weekly average of the last five springs. The deaths, it will also be seen, are less than the births during the same week, by 411.

DEATH OF THE "ESTATICA."—*L'Ami de la Religion* of Saturday last contains the following:—"The celebrated stylized Estatica, Maria Dominique Lazzari, of the valley of Cyprini, in the Italian Tyrol, died in the month of April last, aged thirty-three years. All the population of the valley gathered at the funeral of this holy woman, in whose person the Saviour seemed, during so many years, to perpetuate the anguish and sufferings of His agony and His passion."



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS SOPHIA WHEN A CHILD.—FROM A PICTURE BY HOPPNER.

THE LATE PRINCESS SOPHIA.

THIS very characteristic Portrait of the Princess Sophia, when a child, is from a celebrated picture, painted by Hoppner, who chiefly excelled in females and children. The composition is a charming one; and, many years since, became very popular in consequence of its being engraved on copper by Caroline Watson, and dedicated to Queen Charlotte.

In our Obituary of last week, we gave a brief Memoir of the lamented Princess. We append to the Portrait a few anecdotes of her Royal Highness at the engaging age which the painter has here so successfully portrayed.

Madame D'Arblay, in her "Diary," continually speaks of the amiability and good-breeding of the young Princesses, particularly of the Princess Sophia. The Queen, when she went to early prayers, frequently sent her favourite little dog, Badine, to Miss Burney, to take charge of. One day, after the page had fetched it, the little Princess Sophia rapped at her door, and curtsying and blushing, said her mamma had sent her for the little dog's basket. Miss Burney begged to be allowed to carry it to the Queen's room, but the little gentlewoman insisted upon taking it herself, with a mingled modesty and good-breeding very striking in one so young. Miss Burney adds:—"The readiness and grace of their civilities, even in the midst of their happiest wildnesses and freedom, are at once a surprise and charm to all who see them."

On one occasion at breakfast, whilst the King was reading the newspaper to his family, the Princess Sophia, then very young, said, "Mamma, I can't think what a prison is?" Upon its being explained, and understanding that the prisoners were then often half-starved for want, the child replied, "That is very cruel, for the prison is bad enough without starving; but I will give all my allowance to buy bread for the poor prisoners." Due praise was given for this benevolent intention, which was directed to be put in force, together with an addition from the Royal parents; and many a heart was relieved that knew not its benefactor.

The late Princess was the twelfth child of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte; and an amusing circumstance connected with her birth is thus related:—

The fast increase of the Royal family appears to have been a serious obstacle

in the path of Zoffany, the portrait painter. When he commenced his first picture of the Royal Family, there were ten children: after finishing his sketch, and proceeding with the colouring, various circumstances prevented him from proceeding. The completion of the picture was, consequently, delayed, when a messenger came to inform the artist that another Prince was born, and must be introduced into the painting. This took some time, when a second messenger arrived to announce the birth of a Princess (the late Princess Sophia), and to acquaint him that the illustrious little stranger must have a place on the canvas. This was impossible without a new arrangement; one-half of the figures, therefore, were obliterated, in order that the grouping might be closer to make room. To do this was the work of many months, and, before it was finished, a letter came from one of the Maids of Honour, begging the painter to make room for another addition to the family group. "This," cried the perplexed painter, "is too much! If they cannot sit with more regularity, I cannot paint with more expedition, and must give up the task."

Soon after the birth of the Princess Sophia, the King occupied himself in making arrangements for the future settlement of his numerous family, and sent a message to Parliament, calling on the two Houses to enable him to make suitable provisions for his younger children out of the hereditary revenues of the Crown, which could not be done without an act of Parliament for that purpose. This proposal went to the settling an annuity of £60,000 on the six younger Princesses, and of £50,000 on the five Princesses; but these annuities were only to take effect on the demise of his Majesty. The message was received with good-will by Parliament, and a bill passed, to which the Royal assent was soon afterwards given.

The remains of her late Royal Highness were privately removed on Tuesday morning from her residence, Kensington-place, for interment in the cemetery at Kensal Green.

A Guard of Honour was on duty in front of the residence of her late Royal Highness.

The ladies and gentlemen invited to the solemnity having assembled at an early hour, the funeral procession left the Princess's residence at a quarter past five o'clock.

It consisted of several mourning coaches drawn by four horses each, and conveying the late Princess's domestics and medical attendants; also the Lady of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Augusta Bruce; the Lady of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, Lady Augusta Cadogan; the Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Augustus Liddell; and the Equerry of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Col. Sir George Couper, Bart.; two Ladies of the Queen Dowager, the Marchioness of Ormonde and Lady Charles Somerset; and two Ladies of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, Lady Georgina Bathurst and Lady Caroline Murray; the Lord in Waiting of the Queen, the Earl of Morton; the Groom in Waiting of the Queen, Sir Frederick Stovin; the Equerry to the Queen, Col. Buckley; and the Equerry to the Queen-Dowager, Captain Somerset; the Lady of the Bedchamber of the late Princess, Lady Carteret; the Bedchamber Woman of her late Royal Highness Miss Vyse; and Lieut.-General Sir Charles Wade Thornton; the Coronet of her late Royal Highness; the Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household; and Sir William Martins.

Next came

THE HEARSE,
Containing the Body of the late Princess,
Drawn by six horses.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying the chief mourner, the Duchess of Norfolk, and her attendant, Lady Couper.

The funeral procession arrived at the chapel of the Cemetery at seven o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness Prince George, the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, the Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, the Bishop of Norwich, the Deputy Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Hereford, and the Chaplain in attendance upon her late Royal Highness, the Rev. Evan Nepean, had assembled at the Cemetery, and met the procession at the entrance of the chapel.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegge, the Diplomatic Representative of his Majesty the King of Hanover, the brother of the late Princess, was present in the chapel.

The funeral procession passed into the chapel, the pall-bearers being Lady Charles Somerset, Lady Georgina Bathurst, Lady Augusta Bruce, and Lady Augusta Cadogan. Prince Albert was attended by the Groom of the Stole, the Marquis of Abercorn; the Lord in Waiting, Lord George Lennox; the Groom in Waiting, Colonel Wylde; and the Equerry in Waiting, Colonel Bouverie. The Duke of Cambridge was attended by Baron Knesbeck, and Mr. Edmond Mildmay.

The body of the late Princess was placed on the bier, and the burial service commenced, the Clerk of the Closet, the Bishop of Norwich, officiating, assisted by the Deputy Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Hereford.

The chief mourner, the Duchess of Norfolk, sat at the head of the corpse, with her attendant, Lady Couper—the ladies of the Royal Family on either side the bier; the Lady of the Bedchamber of her late Royal Highness, Lady Carteret, and the Bedchamber Woman, Miss Vyse, being nearest the head of the corpse. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness Prince George, sat near the chief mourner.

The Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household stood at the foot of the corpse. The remainder of the ladies and gentlemen assisting at the solemnity stood on either side of the chapel, or were conducted into the pews.

The part of the burial service before the interment being read, the coffin was deposited in the vault beneath the chapel, and the Clerk of the Closet, the Bishop of Norwich, then concluded the service.

After which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Royal Highness Prince George, were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household out of the chapel, followed by the ladies and noblemen and gentlemen present at the solemnity.

THE ROYAL CHENILLE QUILT.

We are much gratified in laying before our readers the annexed representation and details of the magnificent Chenille Quilt, worked in crochet, which was presented on the christening day of the infant Princess to her Majesty, by Mrs. Hairs, of Exeter, by the hands of the Countess of Charlemont, the Lady in Waiting; on which occasion the Queen was graciously pleased to express her admiration of such an unprecedented display of female taste and skill. Mrs. Hairs is, we understand, the authoress of several small publications on knitting, netting, and crochet work.

The designing and working of this superb Quilt occupied Mrs. Hairs three months. The sketch will convey but an imperfect idea of its magnificence; though the outline and shadowing are correct. The materials of which it is made



SUPERB CHENILLE QUILT PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.

were all manufactured in England, and consist of the richest silk chenille, gold-coloured crochet silk, and gold and silver thread. The whole of the design is worked in gold-coloured crochet silk, the shading in oak-coloured chenille, and the dark shadow on the outer edge of the scrolls and leaves in black, except where it falls on a white ground, when grey is used. The scrolls on the outer edge of the shield are worked on a Royal purple ground; and there is a relief of pure white between the purple and scarlet, which is indicated in the pattern by the letter W.

The whole of the centre is Royal scarlet, shaded towards the right and left to a deep claret. In the centre of the shield are the Royal arms. These are composed of gold and silver, with every colour and shading that is used in the most perfect painting; in many parts it being necessary to hold as many as seventeen colours in the hand at one time. The lace is of gold thread over scarlet silk bullion fringe, and is not made separately. It is lined with quilted rich white satin, and measures 6½ yards round within the lace.

DESTRUCTION OF PARK CHAPEL, CAMDEN TOWN.

On Tuesday night, shortly after nine o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the school-room attached to Park Chapel, situate in Grove-street, Camden Town. The alarm was instantly given, and a great number of the inhabitants hastened to the spot, when they found smoke in dense bodies pouring forth from the lower windows of the chapel, which the flames had reached. A very short period elapsed before the engines of the parish, London establishment, West of England, and County Company arrived; the fire, however, had, during the interim, extended along the flooring and communicated with the pews. The engines were soon got ready for work, but, unfortunately, the supply of water was not sufficient to subdue so large a body of flame; and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of all parties present, the work of devastation continued, and before eleven o'clock nearly every part of the building presented one broad sheet of fire, which, as it broke through the roof and the different windows, illuminated not merely the neighbourhood, but also the surrounding district. The firemen kept to their work, and tried all they could to prevent the conflagration from extending through the building; but their exertions met with little success, and by twelve o'clock the greater portion of the chapel was destroyed, little more than the walls remaining.

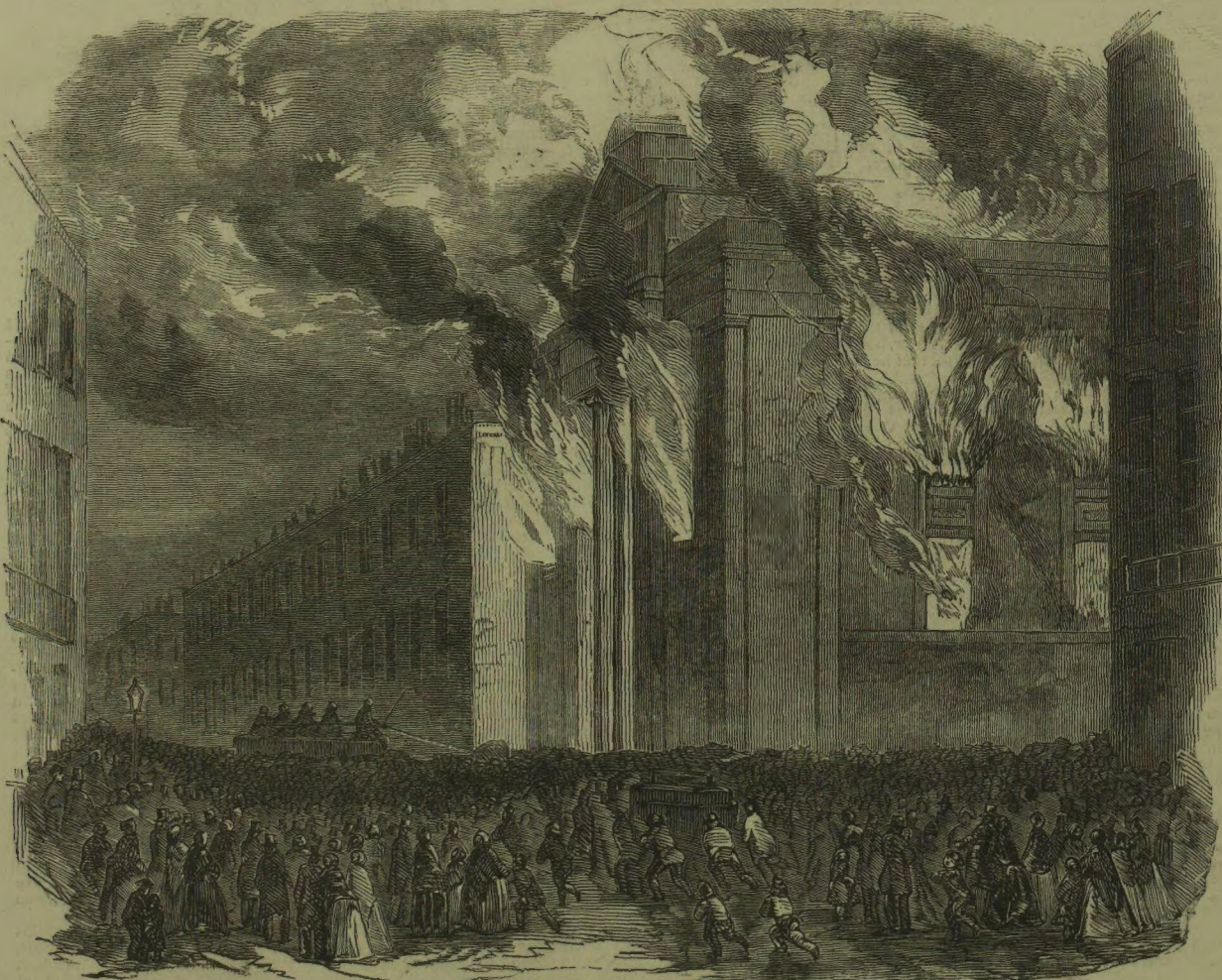
The loss by this disastrous event must be very considerable, but it is understood that the trustees were insured in the General Fire Office. The calamity is attributed to an escape of gas. The Chapel, which belonged to the Independents, was built in the year 1844, and was ministered to by the Rev. Mr. Harrison.

BURNING OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.

By this extraordinary conflagration, which occurred on Wednesday morning, the 31st ult., has been destroyed one of the most magnificent works upon the South Wales Railway—a vast timber bridge crossing the Usk, at Newport. The details of the catastrophe are as follow:—

At six o'clock in the morning, the workmen were engaged in completing the central arch, which was an immense pile, consisting of several tons weight of timber and iron bolts. In driving the latter, one man used a bolt which had been heated to an extraordinary degree. This immediately set fire the adjoining timber, which being highly kyanized, or "pickled," was like gunpowder to ignite. The man had a bucket of water at hand, as was usual, but it was of no service; for instantly the flames leaped along on each side, from the centre to each end of the bridge, and the whole structure was in a blaze. The men with difficulty escaped with their lives. A team of trains was passing at the time; the horses, put to their utmost gallop, dashed through the flames to escape. The alarm was given in Newport, and a great crowd rushed to the great stone bridge adjacent: there were hundreds of "navvies," carpenters, masons, labourers, tradesmen, and gentlemen, but it was of no avail. The town fire-engines were brought, but they were useless, the flames continuing to burst from the surface of the piles, the rails, the arches, and, in fact, wherever the fire could lay hold of wood to burn. The timberwork was so enormous that it took a considerable time to burn any portion wholly away; while the flames rose up with vast columns of blue and black smoke. At about nine o'clock, the ponderous work of the central arch, having lost its abutments in the fire, gave way with a terrible crash; and soon after this had fallen in, portion after portion gave way, until, with the exception of here and there a solitary black and charred fragment, with some portion on the banks, the whole of this magnificent work was totally destroyed. The river was black with burning wood which fell into it; and the tide being receding, the banks became strewn with enormous pieces of half-burnt wood, like the coast after a wreck. The engine from the barracks did great execution, worked by two companies of soldiers under the command of officers.

The bridge was almost completed when this unfortunate calamity occurred. It was built of kyanized timber by Messrs. Rennie, Logan, and Co., and cost upwards of £20,000 in the erection. Fortunately, the firm insured recently



DESTRUCTION OF PARK CHAPEL, CAMDEN-TOWN, BY FIRE, ON TUESDAY EVENING.



BURNING OF THE USK BRIDGE ON THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.

for the full amount, so that their loss will be covered. The bridge will now, it is said, be built of stone, and the work, consequently, is delayed two years.

Our Artist's sketch is taken from beneath an arch of the old stone bridge: he describes the steam from the burning timbers, as they fell into the water, to have had a very striking effect against the dense black smoke.

DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIAN STEAM-SHIP "BENARES."

We regret to find that the fears entertained respecting the fate of this fine Indian steamer have been confirmed by authenticated intelligence announcing the almost complete destruction of that vessel by fire, attended with lamentable loss of human life. The steamer was of nearly 400 tons burthen, and at the period of her returning from Calcutta had upwards of 150 passengers and seamen on board. The catastrophe happened when the vessel was about four miles below Rajmahal, on the 20th of April; and is thus described by Lieutenant H. O. Mayne, who was among the fortunate passengers who escaped a horrible death:—

It was about half-past seven o'clock in the evening when the alarm was given, the fire having kindled in the after-part of the vessel, but from what cause it is impossible to ascertain. The whole of that portion of the vessel in one minute became a raging blaze; and so instantaneously did it spread, that those who were right aft could not come forward. Captain Townsend, the master, at once apprehended the whole danger, and called out to the man at the helm to run the vessel into shallow water, which, luckily, was nigh, and she grounded close to the shore. By this time the whole of the steamer abaft the engine was enveloped in flames; the upper or awning deck had caught, as well as a number of carriages, which were placed beneath it. The scene on board was most heart-rending.

Shortly before the vessel grounded, the general impression was that she would blow up every instant; this was increased by the fear that directly the flames reached the boiler it would burst, and also the danger of some gunpowder on board igniting. This made every one expect the worst; and one gentleman, thinking there was no hope, ran down to his cabin, divested himself of all but his shirt and trousers, and sprang overboard. He was never seen after. On the vessel foundering, it was discovered that the people could stand in the water up

to their waists a few yards from the vessel, and this led to fearful loss of life. In spite of the entreaties of the captain, many got out at the bows, and were seen no more. Those who were handed over to a small rock, which was partly uncovered, imagining they were really on *terra firma*, got into deep water, and were quickly swept away by the current. Among them were Mrs. Hartley, Captain Whistler, Miss Nash, Captain Sneyd, Mr. Grose, Mr. Houlten (chief officer of the *Benares*), Mr. Shanahan, and some twenty others. All of them perished. The fire continued burning till eleven o'clock, when it ceased, after consuming the whole of the after-part of the ship to the engine-room. The destruction of the cargo was a heavy loss to the owners, it being estimated at nearly £20,000.

The accompanying Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. Frederick Vizetelly, represents the appearance of the vessel after the fire had been extinguished, and furnishes a view of the country off which the catastrophe took place: the hills in the distance are those of Rajmahal. The fire is supposed to have originated through the carelessness of some Syces (native ostlers), who had been smoking their hookahs among the horses.

Had Captain Townsend's (the commander) entreaties to the passengers been regarded, all of them might have been saved. Mr. Houlten, chief officer, was the first to jump overboard, and was swept away by the current, and those who followed his example shared the same fate.

As soon as the survivors were landed, boats were sent in search of those missing, but none were picked up. Tents were erected on the banks for those who escaped. The *Patna*, a vessel belonging to the same company, was hourly expected on her downward trip, but had unfortunately grounded. On her arrival, she would of course render every assistance.

The *Benares*, one of a fine line of Ganges steamers; she was launched last summer, and an Engraving of her appeared in our Journal for September 11, 1847.

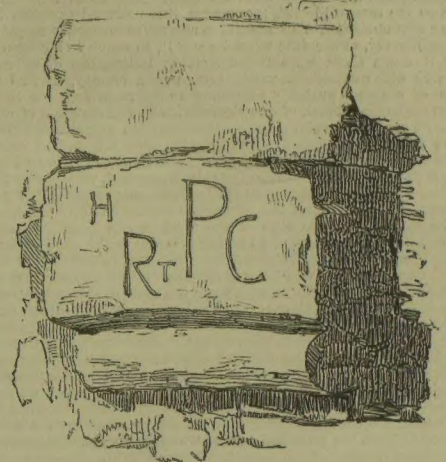
REMAINS OF ST. PANCRAS CHURCH, SOMER'S TOWN.

The above ancient church, after many revivals—although evidently without any striking departure from its original plan and dimensions—is now undergoing the process of enlargement; and this operation is already so far advanced that in the course of a month or six weeks, the homely but venerable edifice may be ex-

pected to have assumed the appearance of a structure in the style derived from examples of the eleventh century.

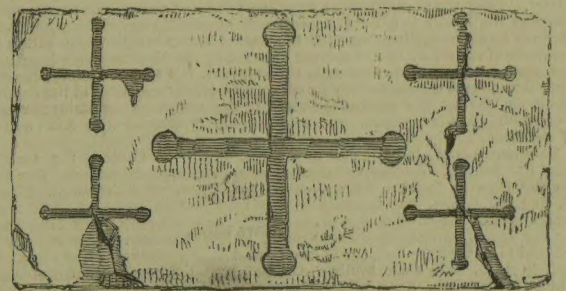


CHISELLED BRICK NICHES, PISCINA, SEDILLA, &c.



KEY-STONE OF THE SOUTH PORCH.

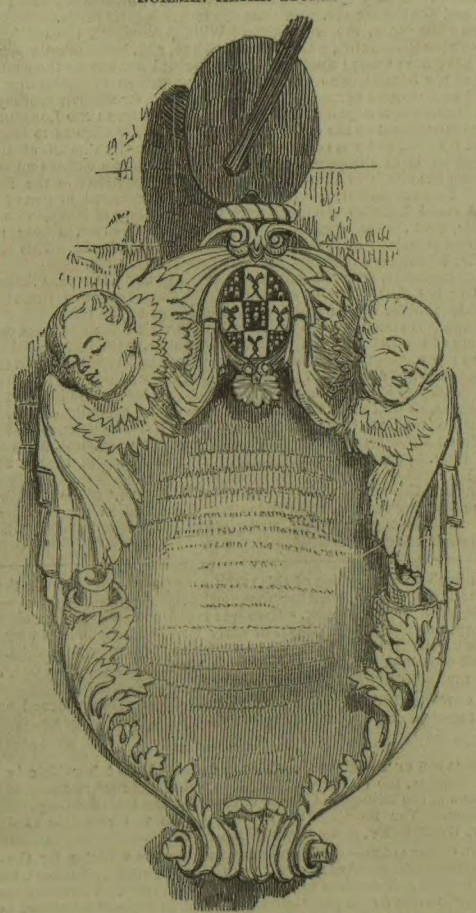
Although we have other churches, in the City and elsewhere, dedicated to the same patron, his shrine in Somers-town, distinguished as *Old St. Pancras*, has been the especial goal of a sauntering pilgrimage for London antiquaries even before Dr. Stukely had peopled its environs with heroic phantoms, conjured from



NORMAN ALTAR STONE.



REMAINS OF THE IRON STEAM-SHIP "BENARES."



MONUMENT TO COOPER, "THE MINIATURE VANDYKE."

the twilight regions of history, when, standing upon his beloved pratorium, he proclaimed—"Here was stationed Caesar; here was stationed Mandubrace, King of London," &c.

But it is in the quaint yet earnest words of Norden, a topographical pilgrim of the 16th century, that we find a striking picture of the true Old St. Pancras, old even to desolation; and as it may have appeared ere the devices of the plasterer and carpenter, and the abomination of whitewash had obscured those antique features which, however, have again been revealed during the demolition. The economy of the old Church indicates the primitive type, consisting of a nave and contracted chancel; and tradition, likewise, claims for the spot on which it stands an especial degree of sanctity derived from the circumstance of the Gospel having been preached on that site by one of those missionaries who are said to have partially anticipated the general conversion effected by St. Augustine; and, as the spot distinguished as the scene of Augustine's ministrations subsequently became the a'de of a hermit whose cell was still existing in the time of the itinerant Lambert, so likewise is Pancras said to have had his hermit, whose ascetic meditations were probably mingled with the guardianship of the mineral spring, the healing waters of which were celebrated in early time, but which, in the present days of little faith, have entirely disappeared from the situation, on the south side of the churchyard, where they are said to have sprung forth.

In Domesday Book the Canons of St. Paul's are stated as holding four hides of land at Pancras for a manor; and in the records belonging to the Dean and Chapter is a deed, by which William de Helmeis (bishop) gave the tithes of the above manor, yielding a rent of twenty pence, to the Canons of St. Paul's, which conveyance was confirmed by Bishop Gilbert in 1183.

In the same archives is a visitation of this Church in 1251, which specifies, among its appurtenances, a good stone font, and a small marble stone, ornamented with copper, to carry the pax. It likewise mentions a very small tower as a part of the Church. Likewise there is mention of two arate—one *prope ecclesiam*, and the other *ad aquilonem ecclesie*, which reference may probably suffice to involve one of Dr. Stukely's camps, even the pratorium of Mandubrace on the north of the Church, with some conjectures touching the probable site of the rectory and parsonage-house, with the vestigia of what, in early time, may have been a mote.

Weever, after an exordium evidently borrowed from his predecessor Norden, says, "I find (in St. Pancras Church) a wondrous ancient monument, which, by tradition, was made to the memory of one of the right honourable family of the Greys and his lady, whose portraits are upon the tomb, whose mansion-house, say the inhabitants, was in Port Poole or Gray's Inn-lane, now an Inn of Court. But these are but suppositions, for by whom Greys's Inn was first possessed, builded, or begun, I have not yet learned, yet it seemeth, saith Stow, to be since Edward the Third's time. These following are all the words left undecayed:—

"Holy Trinity, on God, have mercy on vs."

"Hic jacet Robertus Eve et Lawrentia soror eius, filia Francisci Eve filii Thome Eve clerici corone cancellarie Anglie quorum."

It is curious to observe here how unconscious the Clerkenwell chronicler appears to have been of the disparity between that which his ear gathered from the traditional lore of the inhabitants and the matter which his eye witnessed upon the monument itself. Indeed, the only way in which the difference can be reconciled is in the supposition that the family of Eve may have appropriated the earlier tomb of the Greys, i.e. supposing the necessity of collating the tradition with the inscription existing in Weever's time. And upon examining the appearances on the removal of this monument, there seemed grounds for conceiving such an appropriation. This wondrous ancient monument* ought not to have appeared to Weever, at the date when he saw it, so much as a century old; but on taking it down there were found striking indications of patchwork. An elliptical arch with quatrefoils, which served as a canopy, turned out to be a concoction of stucco, probably belonging to the middle of the 16th century; within that appeared a block of fine Purbeck, with the matrices of effigies, with labels, and an appearance similar to a representation sometimes found, containing the first and second persons of the Trinity. The whole had been rendered uniform by successive coats of whitewash. The family of Eve, or I've, who may be supposed to have taken possession of this monument, whether by family claim or otherwise, were of old standing in the parish, as appears by a grant of the time of Henry VI. in favour of one of them residing in Kentestowne. It may likewise be hinted that the sign of the "Adam and Eve," abutting on the Church, may have sprung out of a canting allusion to the family name.

A curious feature of the Old Church is represented in one of the accompanying cuts, as part of a series of niches in chiselled brick, a material of rare occurrence in ecclesiastical structures, and from the style of the niches, indicating an earlier use of such material than is commonly found, even in domestic buildings. These had been covered by a sufficient coating of plaster, but were discovered in the first instance on the removal of some of the stone-work at the exterior of the chancel. That operation being suspended, and the interior plastering being removed, the upper niche was discovered perfect, with mouldings and spandril sharply chiselled in brick, but the impost being of stone, coloured so as to resemble the former. The back of the niche was in plaster, likewise tinted and lined, so as to correspond with the brick. Below this had been a double niche, divided by a mullion, the principal part of which, however, was destroyed by the above-mentioned removal of the materials from without.

Those decorations were on the south side of the east window in the chancel, and had probably contained effigies. There was no corresponding appearance on the north.

An early English piscina, and a sedilia, (represented in the same cut) were likewise found on the removal of some heavy wainscoting on the south side of the chancel; the mouldings of the sedilia retaining vestiges of a red colour, with which it had formerly been tinted.

A relic of considerable interest was likewise found during the removal of the vestry. This, which appears to have been the key-stone of the south porch, contains the letters H R T P incised, and apparently contemporary with the Norman torus-moulding beneath, the letters being inserted one within the members of the other, in the manner imitated by the Normans from Roman inscriptions, in which such insertions are common. Of this and of the Norman altar stone, there are accompanying cuts. The latter was found at the depth of about six feet at the south-east angle of the tower. It contains the usual decoration of altar stones, viz. five crosses, typical of the five wounds of our Lord.

The fourth cut is the interesting monument of Cooper, the eminent portrait painter, commonly distinguished as the miniature Vandyke. He was born in London, 1609. Among his sitters were Cromwell, Charles II. and his Queen, the Duchess of Cleveland, James Duke of York, and others of the Court. Louis XIV. is said to have offered Cooper 3750 francs for his famous miniature of Cromwell, which, however, he would not be induced to part with. Cooper's wife was aunt to the celebrated poet Pope. He died in 1672. His elder brother Alexander held the appointment of court-painter to Christina, Queen of Sweden. This little monument is surmounted by the palette of the artist. The inscription is no longer legible—we read from it only an appeal for restoration. The forty of the Royal Academy might do it at the cost of twenty crowns, and thus honour the memory of an eminent brother, and eke themselves, with little detriment to their funds.

A short while since, the tombstone of William Woollett, the celebrated engraver, outside the Church, was in like condition, and, being overthrown, might ere this, have been among the things not accounted for, but for the contribution of a few of the faithful, who have now the satisfaction of preserving the memorial of an honoured name safe, to all appearance, for another century. (The restored tombstone is engraved in No. 225 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

A large monument on the south side of the nave is dedicated to Hugh Platt, Esq., and his wife, and was removed thither from the Old Chapel at Highgate. The memorial is of the seventeenth century; but, by a curious mistake, it is stated upon the plinth to have been repaired and beautified in the thirteenth century. This monument, it is understood, will be restored by one of the Colleges. A small brass on the north wall is in memory of Mary, wife of John Beresford, gent., outer barrister of Gray's Inn, 1588: arms, a bear rampant, chained and muzzled; quartering, per chevron, three pheons. This small memorial Mr. Wykeham Archer undertakes to restore.

Other monuments, from the date of Queen Mary down to recent times, will be replaced in the New Church; and several flat stones, some of them records of honourable families, will be laid down in the centre of the nave.

This Church is stated to have been the last in which the mass was celebrated at the time of the Reformation, which circumstance, with other considerations, has given the churchyard a character of peculiar sanctity with Roman Catholics. Although the desideratum of the ancient Church will not fail to be regretted, it is satisfactory to observe, from the plans, &c., of Messrs. Gough and Konien, the architects, as well as by the advanced state of the renewed edifice, that the former will be replaced by a building suitable to the convenience and requirements of an increasing congregation, soundly constructed, and in good architectural taste. (A view of the ancient Church appeared in No. 25 of our Journal.)

We conclude this notice with a hearty acknowledgment of the attention which has been shown by the architects and others concerned in preserving and rendering accessible the numerous vestigia of the ancient building which have appeared during their operations.

* On a further examination of this monument (now taken down), the supposition that it had been an earlier monument thus appropriated was confirmed by the appearance on the back. Here was found the matrix of an oblong plate of memory, having over it a shield of early form, and surmounted by a cross. The holes for the rivets, and the lead by which they had been secured, showing that it had contained brass. This was probably the monument of Grey, as indicated by the tradition alluded to by Weever.

† The canopy, which at first appeared entirely of plaster, turned out to be Kentish rag-stone, repaired with the former.

CONVOCAION OF THE CLERGY.—We are informed that her Majesty has appointed Saturday, the 17th instant, at three o'clock, to receive the address of the convocation of the bishops and clergy of the province of Canterbury, at Buckingham Palace. The members of the convocation will assemble at Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, at a quarter before two.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.—On Wednesday, pursuant to a notice for the renewal of the warrants of special constables, and the appointment of others, the magistrates of several police-offices were engaged in this duty. The appointments are to continue in force for six months on this occasion instead of three, as on the last. The remainder of this and the whole of the following week have been fixed by the magistrates for the swearing in special constables.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—

FIRST NIGHT OF "I CAPULETI E MONTECCHI."
ROMEO, MADAME P. VIARDOT.
FIRST NIGHT OF MADAMEISELLE. LUCILE GRAHN.
On TUESDAY NEXT will be performed, for the first time at the Royal Italian Opera, the Opera of
"I CAPULETI E MONTECCHI."
The Music by BELLINI and VACCAL.
Capello Signor Polonini.
Giulietta Madame Castellani.
Romeo Madame P. Viardot.
Cavallo Signor Luigi Meli.
Lorenzo Signor Marini.
Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, M. Costa.
To conclude with, for the first time this season, the Ballet of MANON L'ESCAUT, in which Mlle. Lucile Grahn will make her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera.

First Night of ANNA BOLENA.
On Thursday Next a Grand Extra Night will take place, on which occasion will be performed for the first time this season, Donizetti's Opera,
ANNA BOLENA.

After which, a Scene from DETLEY.
To which will be added a Scene from LA PROVA D'UN OPERA SERIA.
The whole forming an unprecedented combination of attractions, supported by the following artists—Mme. Grisi, Mlle. Corbali, Mme. P. Viardot, Mlle. Albou, Signor Mario, Signor Tamburini, &c.
The whole to conclude with the Grand FETE DES FLEURS from the Ballet of NIRENE, in which Mlle. Camille, Mlle. Bousil, Mlle. Marmet, and M. Gontier will dance.

GRAND MORNING CONCERT.
On FRIDAY next Mme. DULCEN'S Grand MORNING CONCERT will take place, commencing at half past One.

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The

celebrated ROBERT-HOUDIN will continue to give his extraordinary SOIREE FANTASTIQUES at this Theatre every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening. Doors open at 8; the Entertainment commences at Half-past 8 and a Grand DAY PERFORMANCE on WEDNESDAY Morning next, June 14th, commencing at Half-past 8 o'clock. The Entertainment will be varied; and each performance includes L'Orange Merveilleux, The Wonderful Orange-tree; Le Coffre de Surete, The Safety Casket; Les Evénements de les Boulets, The Fans and Cannon-balls; Le Diable Cabalistique, The Cabalistick Clock; La Bouleille Inépuisable, or the Liquorist Impromptu, The Inexhaustible Bottle, or the Liquorist's Extension; &c., &c., &c. Concluding with Seconde Vue, Escamotage de Robert-Houdin Fils, Suspension Ethereenne, which, on every occasion, excites the most enthusiastic admiration. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr.

W. BATTY.—Grand Whitsun Holiday Entertainment.—Two Gorgeous Spectacles in One Night.—On MONDAY, June 12, and following evenings will be produced, first time, with great splendour, an entirely new grand chivalrous spectacle, in three acts, dramatised expressly for the Amphitheatre, by Fieschi, called upon Sir Walter Scott's celebrated poetical romance, and entitled MARMION, or the Battle of Flodden Field. To be followed by splendid SCENES in the ARENA, introducing the whole of Mr. Batty's Troupe. To conclude with M. Lewis's admired Spectacle of TIMOUR THE TARTAR.—Box-office open from eleven till five.—Stage-Manager, Mr. W. West.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—OPEN EVERY NIGHT (except

Saturday).—Success beyond all former precedent.—Great French and English Troupe of Equestrians, with M. and Madame Caubrier, Moseley (the American rider), and Wallatt (the admired droll).—Grand Concert, Band of Sixty Performers.—Magnificent Pictorial Representation of the City of Constantinople, that elicited the rapturous admiration of thousands—with Illuminations and Fireworks, for which Vauxhall transcends any other establishment in Europe.—Doors open at Eight o'clock. Admission, 2s. 6d.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the

Public are respectfully informed the SEVENTH CONCERT will take place, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on MONDAY Evening, June 12th. Programme.—Sinfonia in G Minor, Mozart; Concerto, Violin, Mr. H. C. Cooper, Master; Overture, "Oberon," Weber; Sonata Pastoral, Beethoven; Overture, "The Calm Sea," Mendelssohn; Overture, "Fidelio," Beethoven. Vocal Performers, Mme. Pauline Viardot and Mlle. Corbali. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single Ticket, 1s.; Double Ticket, 1s. 10s.; Triple Ticket, 2s. 5s. To be obtained of Messrs. Addison, 210, Regent-street.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, JUNE 13th, at Half-past

Three o'clock.—Quintet, A minor, No. 12, Onslow; Quintet, E flat, piano, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and horn, Boretz; C (with the grand tunc), No. 9, Beethoven. Executants.—Sainton, Delfore, Hill, Platt, Howell, Barrett, Lazarus, Jarrett, Baumann, and G. Osborne (pianoforte). Single Tickets, 10s 6d each, to be had at Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Members can pay for visitors at Willis's Rooms. J. ELLA, Director.

M. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT,

under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and the ROYAL PALACE, will be performed in the GREAT ROOM of the ROYAL THEATRE, on MONDAY, June 26th.—Principal Vocalists: Mesdames Tadolini, Crivelli, Schwartz, Vera, Sabatier, Doris Gras, &c.; Signor Gardoni, Coletti, Lablache, Mr. John Parry, &c. Piano, Messrs. Thalberg, Halle, M. Benedict, and Lindsay Sloper; Violin, M. Moliere and Hermann; Violoncello, M. Platt, &c. Arrangements are still pending with several distinguished artists. The Programme will be published on Monday Next, June 19. Early applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be had of the principal Librarians and Music-sellers, and of M. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square.

MR. JULIAN ADAMS' CHAMBER CONCERTS, WIL-

LIS'S ROOMS (King-street, St. James's).—The Nobility, Gentry, and Subscribers are respectfully informed the SECOND CONCERT of the SERIES will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 12th, on which occasion Signor Giulio will perform Solos on the Concertina and Guitar; Miss Rosina Collins on the Violin; Harp, Mr. Gerhard Taylor; Pianoforte, Mr. Julian Adams, who will perform Hummel's Sonata in D Minor, a Trio by Mayrader, and a new Fantasia of his own composition.—Vocal: Miss Ellen Lyon, Miss Cubitt, Miss Sara Flower, Misses Collins, Herr Müller, and Signor Ciabatta. Conductors, Messrs. Cittadini, T. Baker, and Lavenu.—Non-Subscribers' Tickets, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 7s. To be had only of Mr. J. Adams, 8, Alfred-street, Bedford-square.

M. GORIA has the honour to announce Two Grand MORN-

ING CONCERTS, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday, the 14th, and Saturday, the 17th, of June next, at which he will perform several of his most favourite compositions for the pianoforte, and will be assisted by the most eminent Vocal and Instrumental Talent, including Herr Leuschou's celebrated Orchestra of Twenty-four Solo Performers.—Single Ticket, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 4s. To be had of M. Goria, at Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.'s, 6, New Burlington-street (where all M. Goria's works are published), and of the principal music-sellers.

MISS STEELE and Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS beg to

announce that their Grand EVENING CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, June 16, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists.—Mesdames Moleux di Mendi, Birch, Rainforth, A. and M. Williams, D'Oskolski, and Steele; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Calkin, F. Lablache, Seguin, and John Parry. Instrumentalists.—Pianoforte, Mr. Brinley Richards; Concertina, Signor Giulio Rigondi. The orchestra will be numerous and complete; Concertina, Messrs. Benedict and Sterndale Bennett. Tickets, 7s. each; family tickets, to be had of Miss Steele, 23, Manchester-square, and Mr. Brinley Richards, 36, New Bond-street; and all the principal music warehouses and libraries. Reserved seats, half a guinea each, can only be procured of Miss Steele and Mr. Richards.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—WHITMONDAY, and during the

Week.—GRAND FETE AL FRESCO.—On WHIT MONDAY, Lieutenant GALE will make his THIRD ASCENT in the pteronous now BALLOON, "the Royal Cremorne." For seats, make early application to Mr. Ellis, Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concerts; Laurent's unrivalled Band of Fifty Performers (principal Cornet—a piston, M. Arbann); Bal'd'Ele; Brilliant Success of the New Grand Ballet, founded on the story of Telemachus in the Isle of Calypso—will be presented in the Theatre, with entire New Scenery, Costumes, and Appearances, in addition to Novel Pyrotechnic and Hydraulic Effects; Grand Illuminated Pagoda; Orchestra and Monstrous Display of Song; Humiliated Arabian Groves; Gigantic Dragon Temple and Brilliant Pyrotechnic Display by Mortman; Tyrolean Brass Band; Wonderful Performances of the Lupino Family, &c.—Doors open at 3. Admission 1s.—On Saturday, the Gardens are only open for Tavern purposes. N.B. Laurent's Band on Saturday Evenings at the Casino, as usual.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors

are admitted WITHOUT ORDERS on MONDAY in every week at SIXPENCE each, on the following days, viz. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SUNDAY, except on June 24 and July 22. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform every Saturday at four o'clock; admission as usual. The new entrance in the Broad-walk is now open.

WHITSUN HOLIDAY FETES.—ROYAL SURREY

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Attraction Unprecedented.—M. Jullien and his Unrivalled Band. Continuation of the Engagement of Mlle. Lovany. The Daylight View of Rome, by Danson. Superb and Unique Menagerie. Grand Display of Fireworks, by the Messrs. Southey. And NO EXTRA CHARGE!!! Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.—View of Rome. Pronounced Concerts, Vocal and Instrumental, conducted by M. Jullien, whose splendid Band of Solo Performers includes Messrs. Barrett, Baumann, George and Viotti Collins, Clott, Collinet, Kenig, Lazarus, Richardson, Sonnenberg, &c. Two Solos each evening. Mlle. Lovany will sing Three Songs during the Concert. Also, to be seen, during the day, the Extensive Menagerie—Shakespeare's House—the Magic Bridge—Chinese Pagoda—and other Novelties. The whole concluding with a magnificent and not-to-be-rivalled Display of Fireworks, representing the Circumstances of the Hay and Corn Harvest. Admission, as usual, 1s.—N.B. The next Grand Flower Show on Tuesday, the 20th inst.—Doors open at Ten. Feeding-time, Five. Jullien's Concert, Six. Fireworks, Half-past Nine.

EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, AND FRUIT for

PRIZES to be awarded by the ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY, Regent's Park, on the following days, viz. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SUNDAY, except on June 24 and July 22. The Band of the First Life Guards will perform every Saturday at four o'clock; admission as usual. The new entrance in the Broad-walk is now open.

THE EXHIBITION OF MULREADY'S PAINTINGS,

DRAWINGS, SKETCHES, &c., to promote the formation of a NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART, is now open, at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, from Nine till dusk. Admission 1s. each. Proofs of the SONNET, Lithographed by JOHN LINNELL, JUN., are now ready for delivery to Subscribers of £2 2s.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC IN-

STITUTION, with the important Addition of a Spacious Theatre, &c.—One of the interesting Novelties is the Manufacture of Ornamental Lace by Improved Machinery. All the Dissolving Views are changed; several are New, and arranged with Mechanical Movements for Dramatic Effects: they are, together with the Microscope and New Chromatope, exhibited on the Enlarged Disc, some of the most magnificent scenery of the East. Dr. Ryan and Dr. Buchholfer are selected for their proved popularity. Experiments on the Water with the Diver and Diving-Bell. Models, &c., described. Numerous Beautiful Specimens of Art-Manufactures. The Music is conducted by Dr. Wallis.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.—The New Catalogue, is.

MODELS OF THE TABERNACLE AND ENCAMPMENT

OF ISRAEL, by the Rev. Robert Hartstorn, REMOVED from 53, Pall-mall, to 233, ST. ANDREW, two doors west of Exeter Hall, will be exhibited on MONDAY next.—The beautiful Landscape Model covers a space of 84 Square Feet, representing part of the Encampment on the Plains of Moab, view of the Dead Sea, and River Jordan. The Model of the Tabernacle covers an area of 50 Square Feet, in which every fabric and material corresponds precisely with those of the Sacred Original. Admission One Shilling. Open from 11 till Dusk.

REMOVAL OF EXHIBITION.—THE NEW WOOL

FELICE.—Nature depicted in Variegated Wool.—HALL'S GERMAN WOOL MODEL LANDSCAPE, its length Nine feet: the Season Midsummer.—This original production is exciting considerable interest. It is an entirely new mode of employing the German Wool. During the short period it has been before the public, some thousands of persons of cultivated taste have seen it, and expressed their surprise and delight, and amongst whom were many professional artists. The press, including the Times, has spoken most strongly in commendation of this new mode of employing the German Wool. Some of the minute acquaintances of Mr. Hall, that had Miss Linwood been living, she would have been much gratified to have seen this "perfect reflection of nature," with German Wool.—Removed from 14, Berners-street, to 463, New Oxford-street. Now open from Ten till Dusk. Admission, 6d.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 11.—Whit Sunday. Pentecost.
MONDAY, 12.—Whit Monday.
TUESDAY, 13.—Whit Tuesday.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Ember Week. Oxford Term begins. Mercury sets at 10h. 5m. P.M.
THURSDAY, 15.—The Sun rises at 3h. 45m., and sets at 8h. 15m.
FRIDAY, 16.—Trinity Term ends. The Moon is full at 8h. 58m. P.M.
SATURDAY, 17.—St. Alban. Mercury sets at 10h. 2m. P.M. The planets Mercury and Jupiter, and the stars Castor and Pollux, are near together. The highest of the group is Castor, then Pollux Mercury, and Jupiter is the lowest.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
9 50	10 20	10 55	11 20	11 55	*	12 20	12 40	1 0	1 20	1 45	2 0	2 20	2 40

* During the afternoon of Tuesday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Κερκομίνκος," a constant Reader, is not a very observant one, or he would not have overlooked the account of Sir John Franklin, and the expedition just sent in search of him, in our Journal for May 13.
"Trooper."—An application at the Horse Guards will obtain the desired information.
"Zeta."—The arms Mearns are Gironny of Six az. and arg., on each an annulet, counterchanged. Crest: a Peacock in Pride, ppr.
"Laz."—A Peeress in her own right would, on marrying a Commoner, confer no title on her husband, but her children would enjoy the exact same rank as if their father were the Peer.
"Aquatic."—We do not know.
"S. T."—The price of "Hints on Etiquette" is 2s. 6d.
"J. B."—See the Revenue Returns in our Journal for April 8, 1848.
"X. Z. Z." would have been entitled to the large View of Paris, had he commenced subscribing with the present year.
"Calypso."—The chances are in favour of the Cape.
"T. M."—Cockermouth.—There are several works of high merit of the class named.
"Italcus."—Mr. Reeves is not an Irishman, he was born at Woolwich.
"T. S."—The "Stabat Mater" is not a Mass; it is a sacred Cantata in praise of the Virgin Mary standing at the foot of the cross mourning the loss of her much-loved son. "Cujus animam" is an air in the Cantata for Tenor, which has been thus translated:—
"And through her deeply wounded breast,
With sorrow's heaviest weight oppress'd,
The sword of grief was run."

"Edinburgh."—All the music referred to, arranged for the Cornet-a-piston, may be had of any music publisher in London.
"An Old Subscriber." Hereford.—"Tooke's History of Prices," lately published.
"Curiosity."—Mr. Power, the comedian, was a passenger in the President steamship, which left New York for London, March 11, 1841. She is believed to have foundered, with all on board, in the terrific gale of the 19th of March.
"A Subscriber." Kendal.—The large View will be issued shortly.
"W. O. G."—Mitchell is now to be sent to Bermuda.
"A Subscriber." Dumfries.—Acts of Parliament may be purchased at the Queen's Printing-office, by order given to any bookseller. Mr. Burke's is the most complete Peerage and Baronetage.
"W. M. C."—Yes, if naturalised.
"Pearl."—The Duke of Cumberland married, in 1815, the Princess Frederica Caroline Sophia Alexandrina, third daughter of Charles Louis Frederick, late reigning Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Her Highness had been twice previously married; first, to a son of Frederick William II., King of Prussia; and, secondly, to Prince Frederick William, of Solms-Braunfels. She died in 1841.
"V. G."—General Oudinot is, we believe, son of the late distinguished Marshal of France.
"Ignoramus."—"It will stand, in whatever way you may have thrown it," referring to the heraldic bearing of the Isle of Man, "the three legs conjoined."
"H. J. B." Bristol.—Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's play of "Richelieu" is published by Sanders and Otley, Conduit-street. It is a popular error to suppose that "death warrants" are signed by the Sovereign for the execution of criminals; though a report of such as are under sentence of death is submitted to the Sovereign in Council, and instructions taken thereon. (See "Popular Errors Explained.")
"B. C." will find the duties of the Chairman of Committees explained in Dodd's "Parliamentary Companion."
"A Subscriber." Bristol, had better address "Her Majesty's Theatre." Mlle Lind can converse in English.
"A Subscriber."—The incident of "Enthusiasm in a Church" would have been inserted had it reached us in due time. It occurred nearly a month since.
"A Subscriber." Woolwich, is thanked, though we could not avail ourselves of the suggestion.
"A Constant Subscriber." Newcastle.—Address at the Home Office.
"An Indian Officer."—Received.
"Ignoramus." Deptford.—Apply to the Registrar of your district.
"J. D." Norfolk.—There is no work of the kind in question.
"G. E."—We cannot speak as to the results of any physician's practice.
"T. J. O. C."—Ineligible.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1848.

The surrender of Peschiera to the Piedmontese army, under the command of King Charles Albert, is the most important event of the week. The independence of Italy may be said to be affirmed by it. The double defeat of the Austrians—first, by the capture of this fortress; and, second, by the repulse of Marshal Radetski, with an army of 30,000 men, who marched to its relief—will have the double effect of giving to the cause of Italian freedom a still greater moral support throughout all Italy than it formerly enjoyed, and of increasing the resources in men and money of the Italian Generalissimo. The Italians have much to be proud of in this result. A native Sovereign and a native army have been found sufficient to expel the German oppressors, that lay like an incubus upon Italy. The aid of France—always dangerous for Italy to receive—has been found to be unnecessary; and Italy, relying upon herself to conquer her independence, will learn to rely upon herself for maintaining it. The good effect of this victory upon Italy it is easy to calculate; its effect, whether for good or ill, upon the tottering and divided empire of Austria is more difficult to speculate upon.

THE symptoms of the so-much-talked-of reaction in France are becoming more apparent; and the imminence of protracted commotion, or even civil warfare, not in Paris alone, but in the provinces, is made daily more evident. The once-idolized Lamartine has ceased to command the respect and love with which all parties received him in the earlier days of the Revolution; and the Executive Government, of which he is a member, has lost all its popularity. It is at feud with the National Assembly, and the National Assembly itself is looked upon with distrust by the working classes, and by such of the middle classes as are sincerely democratic in their principles, and anxious for the firm consolidation of the Republic. M. Thiers, who was not even proposed for the National Assembly—so great was the mistrust and hatred with which his name was regarded during the first heat of the revolutionary fervour—is likely, it appears, to be elected for the Department of the Seine, and for half-a-dozen places besides, in which new elections have been ordered, in consequence of the double returns of the first convocation. This is a proof of reaction, which, of itself, will sorely tax the patience of the ultra-democratic party. Add to this, the insurrection in favour of the Duke de Bordeaux (Henri V.) at Perpignan; the alleged presence of two of the sons of Louis Philippe at Paris; the intrigues of the vain Buonaparte so notorious for his onslaught upon Boulogne; the measures of severity adopted by the National Assembly to prevent *atroupements* or large assemblages in the streets of the capital, and, to crown all, the financial embarrassments necessarily caused by the Revolution, and which affect every class of society more or less severely: and we shall have more than sufficient evidence to show that the state of

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

There was again a brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion on Saturday night, to witness the fourth representation of "Lucia," by Mlle. Jenny Lind, and the ovations were as enthusiastic as on any former occasion.

Tuesday being devoted to the interment of the Princess Sophia there was no performance.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Donizetti's popular comic opera, "L'Elisir d'Amore" was performed for the first time this season, with the attraction of Mlle. Lind's first appearance in this country in the character of Adina. The house was crowded to excess in every part, and the opera went off with great éclat, there being no less than four encores in the second act. The part of Adina exacts no display of violent emotion, it is that of a village coquette. Mlle. Lind's spirit and vivacity carried her through very successfully, although not so strong a display of archness as one might have anticipated from her "Figlia del Reggimento." She was called for at the end of the first act, and at the termination of the opera twice. Her singing of the largo "Prendi; per me sei liben," was exquisitely beautiful. It is the only touch of pathos displayed by Adina, and Lind shone, of course, conspicuously. Lablache, as usual, was the great point of attraction in every sense of the word, in *Dulcamara*. His admirable by-play ensured two encores for his duos with Adina in the last act. He developed new vents of racy humour at every moment. He spiced the recitative with scraps of English and French *ad infinitum*; his gaiety was incessant, and his mingled pomposity and fun created from first to last the most intense hilarity. The *Belleore* of Belletti was well sung in many portions. He won an encore in the last act by his execution of some difficult florid divisions; but his *Sergeant* would be improved by more gallant bearing and swaggar than he displayed. The *Nemorino* of Gardoni was charmingly sung and nicely acted. His sympathetic organ in the delicious melody "Una furtiva," with the bassoon accompaniment, ensured the unanimous demand for its repetition.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The fame acquired by Mlle. Viardot in Germany by her performance of *Donna Anna* in Mozart's "Don Giovanni," rendered her first appearance in that character in this country, on Saturday night, a matter of considerable interest, still further increased by the general persuasion that her predecessor, Grisi, had made the part her own by her powerful and brilliant voice, and vehement declamation. It was thus no ordinary ordeal for Mlle. Viardot, but she achieved a decided triumph. At the same time, this success will leave Grisi's glory unimpaired, for nothing can be more widely different than the two conceptions. The *Donna Anna* of Grisi is grand and impressive by fits and starts, just as the dramatic situations become intense: it is only when the grief and anger of *Donna Anna* are overwhelmingly prominent, that the genius of Grisi is developed in all its lofty attributes. The *Donna Anna* of Viardot, on the contrary, depicts the anguish of a devoted child and the indignation of an outraged woman, step by step: less massive and broad in effects, it is more highly coloured and finished in the artistic details. To Grisi the supremacy of her unrivalled organ—to Viardot the superiority of her style of vocalisation, may be awarded. Both impersonations are first-rate specimens of lyric excellence, which will ensure an equal number of admirers.

Sinking further comparisons, let the *Donna Anna* of Viardot be considered in individual embodiment. *Donna Anna* enters in the first scene, the "introduction," in which she holds the libertine fast, until her father's sword is vainly used to avenge the outrage. She returns with aid, but too late—and in the recitative "Ma qual mal," she recognizes her parent's lifeless form, and faints, recovering only to vent her grief and call upon *Don Ottavio* to take revenge. The acting of Viardot throughout this trying scene was wonderfully truthful and effective; the fainting almost seemed like reality, and the seeking to find some pulsation still in the dead body was painfully real. The next scene for *Donna Anna* is after the quartet, "Non ti fidati." Viardot's shudder, as *Don Giovanni* kissed her hand, after she had identified him as the murderer of the *Commendatore*, and her outbreak of indignation in the recitative, describing the night of violence, and in the air "Or sai che l'indegno," were magnificently depicted, and elicited immense applause. In the trio adagio "Proteggilo il giusto cielo," her singing combined with that of Corbani and Mario, ensured the customary encore. In the finale of the first act, the acting and singing of Viardot, in the denunciation of *Don Giovanni*, was replete with vigour. There is little left for *Donna Anna* in the second act; she shares in the sestetto "Sola, sola," and then is generally seen no more; but Viardot restored the air prior to the final banquet scene of "Don Giovanni." It opens with a recitative larghetto, "Troppo mi spiace," and terminates with a rondo larghetto, "Non mi dir." The tragic declamation of the former, and the powerful and striking vocalisation in the latter by Madame Viardot, created an unprecedented sensation, and, for the first time in operatic annals, this piece won the unanimous demand for its repetition. Her marvellous articulation of the florid and difficult divisions, in the upper portion of her register, ensured for her the rapturous plaudits of professors and connoisseurs; whilst her impassioned feeling and graceful action ensured the sympathies of the general auditory. The recollection of this great vocal achievement seemed to force itself on the house, after the close of the opera, although the ghost scene, with punishment of the libertine, intervenes, and Madame Viardot was called before the curtain, after Tamburini had received his usual ovation.

The remainder of the cast exhibited its perfect ensemble, Madame Persiani being *Zerlina*, Corbani *Elvira*, Mario *Don Ottavio*, Polonini *Masetti*, Rovere *Leporello*, Tagliafico *Il Commendatore*, and Tamburini *Don Giovanni*. There were several encores; the finale to the first act produced immense excitement, and the choral and orchestral forces were manoeuvred by Costa with astounding skill and precision.

Rossini's "Cenerentola" was given on Monday, being a subscription night, instead of Tuesday, all the theatres being closed by the Lord Chamberlain's orders on the latter evening. Alboni created the usual sensation in the finale, "Non più mesta."

On Thursday, for the extra night, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed for the third time this season. An apology was made for Grisi, on the ground of a severe cold, but she sang and acted magnificently. Alboni and Mario were in excellent voice. After the "Lucrezia," Madame Viardot and Signor Tamburini sang in character the scene of the Manager and his capricious *prima donna*, from Grecco's opera of "La Prova d'un Opera Seria." It was received with shouts of laughter and thunders of applause; and both artists were called for, after their imitations of each other's voice and style. The house was quite full.

HAYMARKET.

For a comic drama from the pen of a successful author, and embracing the talents of Mr. Farren, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Nisbett, Mrs. Humby, Mrs. Glover, Mr. Wigan, and others, not to go throughout with roars of laughter and applause, is certainly strange. And yet Mr. Parry's new piece, entitled "Omens and Odd Coincidences," produced at this house on Saturday evening, did not achieve that success which was anticipated. Possibly this arose from an *embarras des richesses*—the author had so many really good and quaint characters to manage at once, that all plot became lost in his anxiety to keep them all up to the mark; and although the incidents were of a very dull nature, there wanted a clear story to make them fall in well and naturally with one another. This, in a great measure, diminishes the effect of the second act, in which the chief *dramatis personae* are gathered together at a picnic on a Thames eyot. Otherwise the scene was remarkably well "worked," and displayed great humour and tact on the part of the author, in what is always a difficult and somewhat hazardous thing to manage.

The first act passes in a St. John's Wood boarding-house—a good locality for bringing in varieties of character; and these are well portrayed by Mr. Farren as Mr. Token, a superstitious old bachelor; Mrs. Nisbett as Mrs. Fitzmarshall, a military widow; and Mrs. Glover as Miss Prune, an "azure" old maid. Besides these, Mr. Wigan is a "last" man-about-town, speculating in railways and outwitting the constable, as *Frederick Gayheart*; Mr. Tilbury is an old epicure, Mr. Gorman Grubb; and Mr. and Mrs. Keeley are two servants.

Now, all these are famous types, and grafted on to a good story could not have failed in being very effective. But as it was, though they were all done the fullest justice to by the *artistes*, the dilemmas into which they were drawn fell comparatively flat from want of purpose in bringing them about; and hence the applause at the fall of the curtain, of which there was certainly a good deal, was tempered with other less cheering opinions. Our impression is, that with some curtailment and that closeness of action which can only be brought about by repetition, it will in a few nights go very well. It is announced for repetition every evening not devoted to the performances of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean.

The popular artists just named have done good service to the Haymarket since their reappearance last week in "The Wife's Secret."

THE OLYMPIC.

As we anticipated, the above theatre has closed after a very melancholy and unprofitable career.

ST. JAMES'S.

The lively *troupe* of the far-famed Palais Royal Theatre, in Paris, imported bodily by Mr. Mitchell, commenced their representations at this house on Friday evening, and to the apparently immense satisfaction of the audience. Ravel, Grassot, Alcide Tousez, and Levasior are good names in one company. The two former appeared on Friday in "Une Fievre Brulante," and Mlle. Efige, in "La Savonnette Imperial." They could not have been better appreciated in their own merry little theatre, causing rounds of laughter and applause by their drolleries. The exceeding ease, nature, and withal *finesse*, of their acting might offer a very profitable lesson to the entire profession. It is to be regretted that comparatively few of our performers understand French, or they might derive both pleasure and advantage from an occasional visit to the French Plays. Acting is made a perfect science with their foreign brethren. They are as perfectly trained and educated to it, as they would be to any other profession; whilst, at the same time, by mixing in general society, they acquire the manners of the day, with an agreeable facility of depicting them. The mere fact that amongst all our actors at this present time we have no recognised "jeune premier," proves how little this matter is attended to amongst us.

The French company of the Théâtre Historique did not open on Wednesday, at DRURY LANE, as was announced. We believe the cause of this was a "hitch" with the licenser of plays relative to certain portions of "Monte Christo." When M. Dumas first submitted this drama to the Parisian censor, its representation was suspended in consequence of objections raised to the scenes in which Villefort, the *Procureur du Roi*, principally figured. These being altered, the piece was brought out.

The state of theatrical affairs in Paris must be at a very low ebb just now,

France gives no present hope of tranquillity. But the greatest alarm is felt for the possible result of the great banquet of workmen which is to be held on Monday, under the very walls of the fortress of Vincennes, in which Barbès and Blanqui, the present heroes of the people, are confined. The price of a ticket, which originally was only five sous (twopence halfpenny) has been doubled; for which sum, bread and wine will be furnished to each guest. One hundred thousand tickets have already been sold; and the committee expect to dispose of another fifty thousand before this (Saturday) evening. There are to be one thousand tables, each sufficient to accommodate 150 guests.

The present state of things in France arose from a Banquet that was forbidden: it is not likely that the actual Government will imitate the dynasty which was overthrown, by forbidding the Banquet of Vincennes. It is, however, sufficiently alive to the danger which menaces it, and has taken precautions not only to prevent a sudden surprise of the fortress and liberation of the prisoners of the 15th of May, but to preserve the peace of the capital and the inviolability of the Assembly. It remains to be seen whether the precautions are sufficient for the emergency, and whether the friends of reaction, and of the *ancien régime* of Louis Philippe, and the still more *ancien régime* of which the Duke of Bordeaux is the impersonation, have not thrown off the mask too soon. Those who are best informed of the condition of France are those who are most deeply impressed with this danger.

LORD PALMERSTON seems to have issued with something like a triumph from the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Bankes' motion for inquiry into the expulsion of Sir Henry Bulwer from Madrid. No party or individual in the House thought it expedient to come to close quarters with his Lordship. Nevertheless, it seemed to be a very general impression in the House, as it is out of it, that his Lordship's discretion in this particular affair was not equal to that which the relations between the countries demanded at his hands, and at those of his subordinates. It is possible that our Government made a mistake in its instructions to our Ambassador, or that our Ambassador made a mistake in his mode of acting upon them; but it seems positively certain that whatever our mistake may have been, that of the Spanish Government expelling our Minister was infinitely greater. Circumstances, indeed, have since transpired which go far to show that Lord Palmerston, in giving his instructions to Sir Henry Bulwer, was much better informed of the real state of affairs in Madrid than he has received credit for being; and that General Narvaez and his Ministry have been playing a very desperate game in the interest of the Montpensiers, which his Lordship, in the interest of the reigning Sovereign, endeavoured to defeat. Our Government has invariably lent its support to Queen Isabella; so, it appears, has the Belgian Government. Our Minister at Madrid has been expelled; so has the Minister of the Belgian Court. The people of this country, and of Europe, knowing the designs of Louis Philippe in the Spanish marriages—aware of the presence of his son in the Spanish capital—aware also of the part that England took in that affair, will draw their own conclusions from these two facts. They have followed in rapid succession, and doubtless hang together. People will ask for what reason General Narvaez removes from Madrid the representatives of those powers that are most sincerely attached to the constitutional throne of Queen Isabella?—and what can be the stakes for which he and his party play, when they do not fear in pursuit of it to insult such a power as Great Britain?

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at half-past four o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given by commission to a number of bills.

Several petitions against the Scotch Registration Bill were presented. SPANISH PENSIONERS.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY complained that the return for which he had moved, of the names of the Spanish pensioners on the English Pension Bill, did not furnish all the information which he had asked for. There were several persons on the list who had no claim whatever to any pension from the English Government. He wished to know who had given these pensions to those unworthy persons, and for what service they had been granted.—Lord MONTAGUE said, the Government had invariably confided in the representations of the Horse Guards with regard to these pensions. He objected to the publication of these names as insulting to the objects of public charity. The pensions were not granted by the Crown, but were commonly voted by Parliament.

IRELAND.—Earl FITZWILLIAM gave notice that on Monday, the 19th, he should bring the present condition of Ireland under the attention of their lordships.

The Petty Bag Office Bill, and the Collectors of Cess (Ireland) Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths Bills, were read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee. The House then adjourned for the Whitsun holidays until Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

A number of petitions were presented in favour of Parliamentary Reform.

THE WEST INDIES.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on Friday, the 16th instant, he should make a statement to the House of the views entertained by her Majesty's Government in respect to the present distressed state of the West India Colonies. (Hear.) And that on Thursday the 15th inst., on the re-assembling of the House, he should move that the first order of the day proceeded with be the consideration of the Health of Towns Bill. (Hear.)

Several petitions were presented in favour of and against the Navigation Bill.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

The order of the day having been read for resuming the adjourned debate on the Navigation and Regulation of Ships and Seamen's Bill, Lord G. BENTINCK rose and addressed the House against the measure.

ANOTHER of the leading Chartists, J. W. Vernon, was on Thursday committed for trial, in default of bail, on a charge of using seditious language.

On Wednesday evening last, a grand festival of operatives was held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to celebrate the giving of the Royal Assent to the Ten-hours' Bill, which event occurred on the 7th of June last year. There were upwards of 3000 persons present, belonging to Manchester and the adjoining manufacturing districts; and speeches and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting alternated with the more substantial comforts of the table in occupying their attention to a late hour. Lord Ashley, Lord J. Manners, the Marquis of Blandford, Mr. J. Fielden, &c., were amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present on the occasion.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The result of the Paris Elections, which was declared on Thursday evening, presents the following as the successful candidates:—

	Votes.		Votes.
Cassidiere, ex-préfet de police	148,718	Victor Hugo, homme de lettres	96,736
Moreau, maire, ancien député de Paris	126,650	Louis Buonaparte	84,431
Goudchaux, banquier	106,982	Lagarange, ex-député politique	98,180
Changarnier, général	105,301	Boissel, ex-député	77,118
Thiers, ex-député	97,546	Proudhon, économiste	74,114
Pierre Leroux, économiste	90,577	M. Emile de Girardin was the 14th on the list.	

After the close of Wednesday's sitting the National Assembly passed the bill against tumultuous assemblages in the street, by a majority of 478 to 82.

The Committee of Public Works have adopted the following resolution relative to the purchase of railways by the Government:—"1. That all railways shall be purchased by the Government, and become the property of the State. 2. That the purchase shall be made by giving the shareholders *rentes* on the State. 3. That the companies, on being purchased, shall be dissolved, and that each shareholder be called upon individually to accept or refuse the proposition of the Government. 4. That the shareholders refusing shall be required to refer their claims to the arbitration of a committee, to the nomination of which they will be called upon to consent." The report of the Committee of Public Works is thus in direct opposition to that of the Committee on the Finances.

Prince Louis Napoleon has been elected by a large majority in the department of the Yonne. He is also elected in Corsica, and for Paris.

ITALY.

Advices from Florence announce an insurrection in Calabria. The insurgents, with the Marquis Gagliardi at their head, had captured the forts of Pizzo, Scilla, and Monteleone. A Provisional Government was established at Cabanara.

The same advices also state that accounts had been received from Naples by a French steam-boat, which touched at Leghorn on the 30th ult., declaring that, on the day of her departure from Naples, 27 of the Liberal party had been executed.

when we find it worth the while of two entire companies from the two most popular theatres, to come over here upon the mere chance of our patronage. The great drama of the day has, however, offered more real and powerful interest than any theatrical productions.

Our houses in London have been equally badly attended. In one or two instances it is true that this has arisen from the perfect absence of anything in the bills that people would care to go and see; but the universal complaints from the members of other professions, such as music, singing, &c., show that there is very little money now lying about to be expended in mere amusements.

LYCEUM.

"Anything for a Change" is the name of a charming vauville, written by Mr. Shirley Brooks, and produced with very great success at this theatre, on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Swappington (Mr. Charles Mathews) has a most curious propensity to want everything belonging to everybody else. He is engaged to the sister of Mr. Honeyball (Mr. Harley), whom he has never seen. Knowing his weakness, Mr. Honeyball prevails upon his wife (Mrs. Leigh Murray) to pass for the sister (Miss Fitzwilliam), and the sister is to pretend to be the wife, in turn. The plan succeeds. Believing the married lady to be his intended, he is exceedingly cool to her, but falls over head and ears in love with the supposed married lady; and the plot is never discovered until the parties have to sign certain documents.

It will be seen how very slight is the story of this little piece; but there was a freshness in the writing and a drollery in the incidents, together with an easy, off-hand portraiture of the drawing-room manners of the day, apart from conventional stage representation, that rendered it exceedingly agreeable: the laughter and applause culminating to a good round at the end, without anything like a dissentient voice. It comes nearer to those very pleasant comediettes of society with which the French stage abounds—the introduction of some snatches of pretty airs increasing the resemblance—than anything we have seen for some time. Indeed, the presence of the "registrar of marriages" in the last scene looked so like the "notary" of the foreign dramas, that we should have suspected a translation, had we not been advisedly informed that the piece was entirely original.

The morning room in which the action passes was beautifully fitted up, and the acting inimitable. Mr. Charles Mathews was better suited with a part than he has been for some time. His restless acquiescence and fidgety intolerance of a *tête-à-tête* with his supposed intended, ending in his going to sleep whilst she was singing, were depicted in his very best manner. Mr. Harley was as quaint and funny as ever; more especially when, with a dreary attempt at laughter, he suspects Swappington has fallen in love, really, with his wife, after all. Miss Fitzwilliam played with all possible spirit, singing the incidental music charmingly, and accompanying herself with great skill on the piano; and Mrs. Leigh Murray ably seconded her. Nor must we omit to praise Miss Marshall, who was as prettily coquettish as a smart little servant could be expected to be—perhaps more so. All the performers were recalled at the end of the piece; and we can confidently prognosticate that "Anything for a Change" will preclude the necessity of any for some time.

Miss Julia Bennett announces her benefit for the evening of the 20th instant, when she will appear in a favourite comedy, and other entertainments. So clever and popular an actress will, without doubt, command a good house.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.—The eighth and last concert of the season was given on Wednesday night, at the Hanover Rooms, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington for the Earl of Westmoreland, now in Berlin. Sir H. R. Bishop conducted. Mr. H. Blagrove was the principal violin, and Mr. Lucas organist. The scheme opened with Handel's Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice." Cherubini's "Anacreon" overture, a selection from "Israel in Egypt," H. Lawes's glee, "Smile now again," Festa's madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale" (encored), Webbe's glee, "Discord, dire sister," Stevens's glee, "Ye spotted snakes," Avison's "Sound the loud timbrel," Beethoven's chorus, "God is great in battle," with solos by Mmes. Caradori, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Ransford, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Phillips, were included in the gleanings. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince George, the Prince of Hesse, &c., were present. The establishment has now completed its 73rd season.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The third concert, on Saturday last, whilst it exhibited the talents of the pupils in a favourable light, afforded no novelty for criticism. There were pianoforte, violoncello and flute performances, by Miss Watkins, Mr. Mellish, Mr. Horatio Chipp, and Mr. B. Wells; and vocal pieces by Misses Brown, Taylor, Owen, Ward, Holroyd, Reeves, Messrs. St. Albion, Wallworth, and Bayliss. Mr. Lucas conducted, and M. Saindon led the band.

MISS BASSANO'S MATINEE MUSICALE.—This concert took place on Saturday, at the house of W. Tyrell, Esq., Glinde-street, and was fashionably attended. Miss Bassano is a highly accomplished vocalist, and, with the aid of Madame Caradori Allan, the Misses Birch, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Bodda, and Mr. Stretton, gave a very agreeable entertainment, Madame Goffrie, Mr. F. B. Jewson and Mr. Lindsay Sloper (pianoforte), and Platti (violin), Goffri, and Hermann (violin), being the solo instrumentalists.

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—At the sixth meeting, held on Monday night, at 48, Great Marlborough-street, the first part, devoted to the memory of Mendelssohn, comprised his No. 5, in E flat major; No. 4, in E minor; and No. 3, in D major, op. 44. In the second part, Beethoven's No. 12, in E flat major, op. 127, was selected. The executants were Molique, Saindon, Hill, and Rousselot.

FIRST MORNING OPERATIC PERFORMANCE AND THIRD CONCERT AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—On Wednesday morning there was the novelty of a morning operatic representation. It was intended to have given Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro;" but, owing to the indisposition of Grisi, "La Cenerentola" was substituted, which went off with spirit. At the third concert on Friday week, the "Stabat Mater" was repeated, and there was a miscellaneous act, comprising the entire strength of the company. The principal item in the scheme was the admirable singing of Viardot and Tamburini, in the comic duo "Ah guardate," which was encored.

Madame Boutanger Kungé, the singer of French and German romances, is at present in London. This lady, who enjoys a high Parisian reputation, sang at the French plays on the occasion of a benefit, and also at Mlle. Coulon's concert on the 1st instant, with great success. Her style is cultivated, and she is also an accomplished musician.

SIGNOR BRIZZI'S MATINEE MUSICALE.—Brizzi is a pleasing tenor, and a professor of singing, who enjoys much popularity. His annual concert is one of the best of the season. It was held at the house of B. B. Williams, Esq., and the singers were the *élite* of the Royal Italian Opera company—Grisi, Alboni, Castellan, Corbani, Mario, Tamburini; besides Gardoni, R. Costa, and Ciabatta; with Benedict, Alari, and Pilotti, as conductors. Signor Emiliani and Mr. Williams played violin and piano solos.

MR. S. J. NOBLE'S EVENING CONCERT.—Mr. Noble's Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday night, was highly interesting, and exhibited his powers as a pianist in the best light. He was aided by Mr. W. H. Holmes, Mr. J. B. Chatterton, Mr. E. W. Thomas, and Miss Dolby, Miss Birch, Miss Bassano, the Misses Williams, Mr. H. Phillips, and Mr. Reeves.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Blagrove gave one of his Quartet and Solo Concerts on Monday evening at the Mortimer-street Rooms. The Berlin Band, directed by Herr Lenschow, gave a performance the same night at Crosby Hall; and Mr. Wilson had his entertainment at the Musical Hall. Haydn's "Creation," performed at Exeter Hall by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Surman, was given in aid of the funds of the Early Closing Association. This morning (Saturday) M. Bilet will give a pianoforte performance at Willis's Rooms. On Monday will be the seventh Philharmonic Concert, and Mr. Julian Adams's second Chamber Concert. On Tuesday morning Herr Kuhn's concert at the Hanover Rooms, and the sixth meeting of the Musical Union. On Wednesday the annual performance of "the Messiah" at the Hanover Rooms, in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians; Mlle. Lind has sent a donation of £10 to this excellent institution. On Thursday morning Mr. Sterndale Bennett will give his annual concert, at the Hanover-Rooms. On Friday morning, Mlle. Dulcken's annual concert will be given at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. In the evening Miss Steele and Mr. Brinsley Richards have their concert at the Hanover-Rooms. Mr. Surman takes a benefit at Exeter Hall, when the London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Haydn's "Seasons;" and Miss Binfield Williams has a concert at the Princess's Rooms. The annual concert of Mr. Spörle, at Crosby Hall, was well attended, and he was encored in his new songs of "Baron Von Cross," and "High and Low," as also John Parry in his new "History of England." Mr. Willy, jun., and Mr. Louis Lee were the conductors. Mr. F. Chatterton, Mr. R. Green, and Mr. Richardson played solos on the harp, piano, and flute. The vocalists were Miss Dolby, Miss Cubitt, Miss E. Lyon, Miss M. O'Connor, Messrs. F. Smith, Genge, &c. Mr. Stocking's concert at the Princess's Rooms was supported by Miss H. B. Williams, Mr. J. Thomas, and Glinio Regondi in solos for the piano, harp, and concertina; and by Mlle. F. Lablache, Mrs. G. Plummer, the Misses Alexander, Miss E. Badger, Signor F. Lablache, Mr. Gregg, and Mr. John Parry; Mr. Stocking being the conductor.

THE CHINESE JUNK.—This interesting and novel exhibition, as we predicted, has proved to be very popular. In the list of Royal and distinguished visitors, in addition to the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, are the Prince of Prussia, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Paul of Wurttemberg, Prince Metternich, the Dukes of Wellington, Leinster, Northumberland, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Dowager Duchess of Bedford, the Countesses of Wilton, Eglington, and Blessington, Lady Lyndhurst, the Marquises of Anglesea, Douro, Donegal, and Breadalbane, the Earls of Auckland, Sheffield, Strathmore, Zetland, Wilton, Lords Hastings, Hill, Lyndhurst, Adolphus Fitzclarence, Panlet, Denman, A. Paget, C. Paget, and Bridport, the Bishops of Durham, Lichfield, Worcester, and Salisbury, Count D'Orsay, the Hon. Captain Seymour, Miss Burdett Coutts, Mlle. Jenny Lind, &c.

DISTRESSED BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FRANCE.—The General Steam Navigation Company's ship *Tourist* brought over, on Tuesday, from Calais, 203 adult British subjects, deprived of work in France since the Revolution. They were embarked on board the ship *Agincourt*, at Blackwall, passages having been provided for them to Sydney by the Emigration Commissioners. The Relief Association formed for the purpose of assisting these industrious but unfortunate artisans, have also provided liberally for their comforts.

TOM STEELE.—We regret to state that poor Tom Steele, Ireland's Pacifier, is lingering under severe illness at Peale's Coffee-house, Fleet-street. This unfortunate gentleman will be removed to Ireland without delay, if he recover sufficient strength to enable him to bear the fatigue of the journey. At present his immediate friends are under great apprehensions as to the state of his health.

THE LATE INSURRECTION IN NAPLES.



SCENE OF THE LATE CONFLICT.—THE KING'S PALACE.—THE TOLEDO.—ST. ELMO.

THESE illustrations, from a pair of sketches, by Correspondents, represent the principal locality of the late Revolution. To the right of the first scene is the Royal Palace, a large mass of buildings; the new portion having a front of nearly 400 feet in length, with three orders of columns, one above another—Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Opposite is the Palace of the Prince of Salerno. In the distance is the great street of Toledo, where, as described by our Correspondent last week, the great conflict took place. And, high above, is the Hill of St. Elmo, or Ermo, crowned by the Castle of that name, which commands the town.

The barricades in the Toledo, and the concentration of the troops round the Royal Palace, are specially mentioned by our Correspondent, who adds:—At 11 o'clock the Castle of St. Elmo, which commands the town, fired three signal guns, and then the firing of musketry broke the solemn silence, accompanied with the roar of artillery. The Swiss were attacking the barricade which crossed the street Toledo. The fire was returned; and suddenly every balcony was crowded by National Guards, who fired on the advancing troops. The conflict had commenced with savage earnestness on both sides. As we returned by way of the Royal Palace, we found the large open space crowded with troops, spectators of the scene.

In the second scene we have a touching episode of the outbreak—a party of Swiss troops in the act of carrying two of their wounded comrades for an airing in the streets of Naples. Some twenty or thirty of such litters were to be seen about the city at a time, with carriages containing other sufferers who were not so badly wounded.

Recent accounts from Naples describe the state of that city as deplorable; the inhabitants refused to have recourse, as formerly, to the small services of the lazzaroni, and preferred carrying home their own provisions, &c. The fruits of plunder were sold by the lazzaroni at very low prices; gold watches, for example, were disposed of for a ducat each. The Civic Guard, it seems, have not given up all their arms. Of the 14,000 that had been distributed, only 4000 had been returned. Messina, in Sicily, was entirely in the hands of the people. The position of the tyrant Ferdinand is by no means free from embarrassment; to add to which, a large body of the ex-deputies have assembled at Pizzo and decreed his dethronement.

In the course of the week a rumour to the following effect was published in some of the daily journals:—“A private letter from Turin states that while they were singing *Te Deum* in the cathedral of that city for the recent victories of the Piedmontese over the Austrians, the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that he had received a despatch from Naples announcing that the King had been assassinated.”

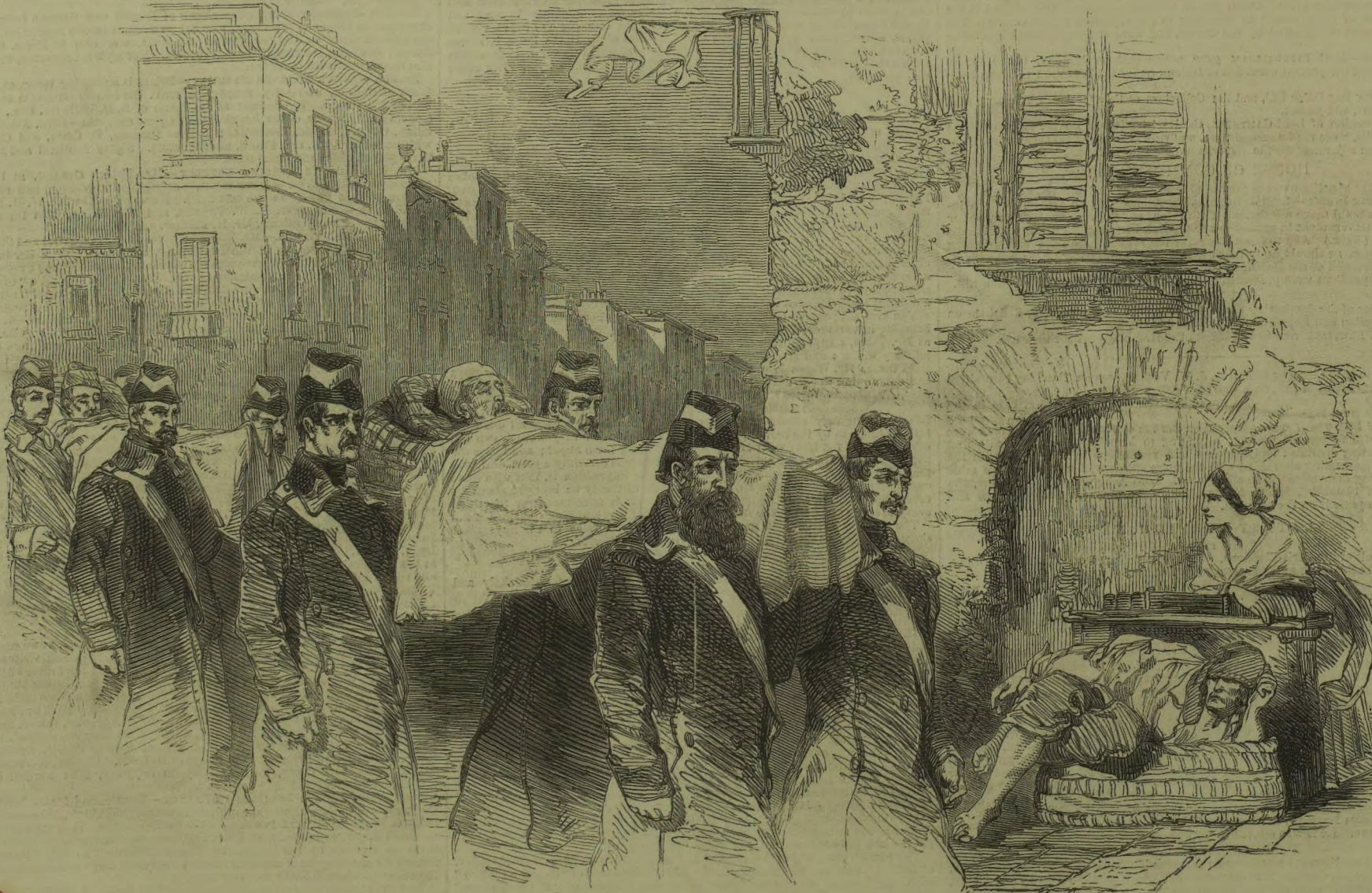
REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.—The *Journal des Débats* states, that “by the removal of M. Emile Thomas from the direction of the national workshops, a saving of from 25,000 to 30,000 francs (from £1000 to £1200 a day) will be effected. M. Emile Thomas retained for his service five chariots, four cabriolets, 14 tilburys, a calèche, and 38 horses!”

EXPORTATION OF ARMS.—DANISH WAR.—In consequence of communications made by the Danish Ambassador to the Foreign Secretary, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have ordered that if the collectors and controllers of customs at the various ports shall be satisfied that any arms or warlike stores

are embarked from this country, for the purpose of being employed in hostilities against the Danish Government, that they shall prevent their being exported, and report the facts to the Board of Customs.

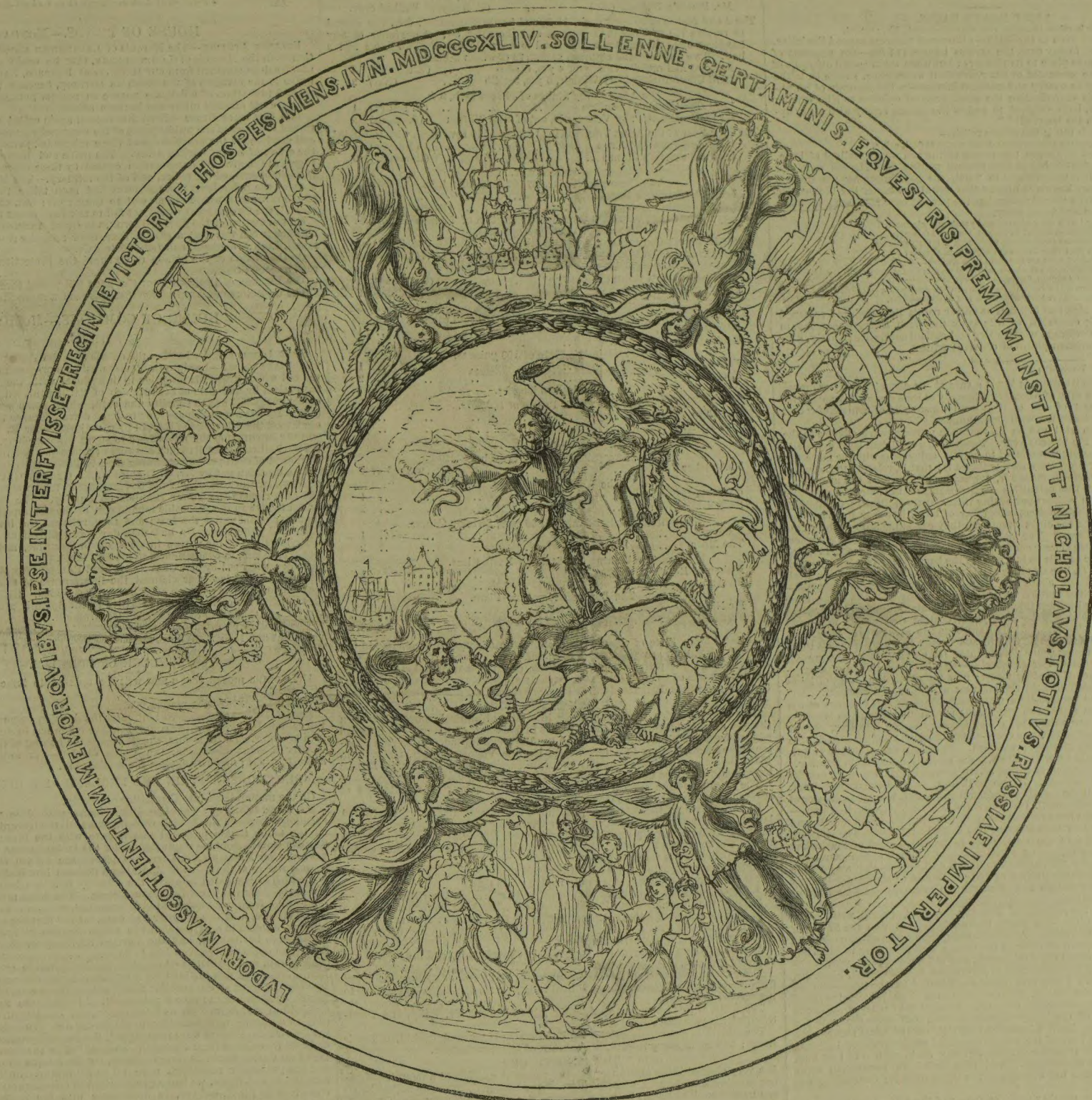
A DEPUTATION from the Steam-ship Owners' Association of London, comprising twenty-one companies, and representing upwards of 100,000 tons of steam shipping, had an interview with Lord John Russell, on Wednesday, at his official residence, in Downing-street.

ARREST AND COMMITMENT OF CHARTISTS.—Ernest Jones, Williams, Fussell, and Sharp, were arrested on Wednesday, and having been examined at Bow-street were ordered to find bail, and meanwhile lodged in Newgate. The full effect of this decisive measure appears to have been shown in the preservation of the public peace. On that (Wednesday) night Clerkenwell-green, which, for the previous fortnight, had been in a state of constant agitation, from the frequent meetings of the Chartist, assumed its usual appearance. During the evening there were but six policemen on duty, who had only to patrol the locality. A large body of the G division, however, were at the station in the Bagnigge-wells-road, in readiness, lest their services should have been required, and who attended there as early as seven o'clock in the evening. The usual places of rendezvous of the Chartist leaders at Farringdon Hall, the National Hall, the institution in the Blackfriars-road, &c., were entirely deserted. After the termination of the proceedings at Bow-street, at which there was a numerous attendance of the friends of the prisoners, these proceeded to their several lodges, evidently much disconcerted as to the course that should be adopted under the existing circumstances. It is expected that, in consequence of the determined steps of the government, the demonstration intended for Whit-Monday will not be carried into effect.



CARRYING THE WOUNDED IN THE STREETS OF NAPLES, MAY 19, 1848.

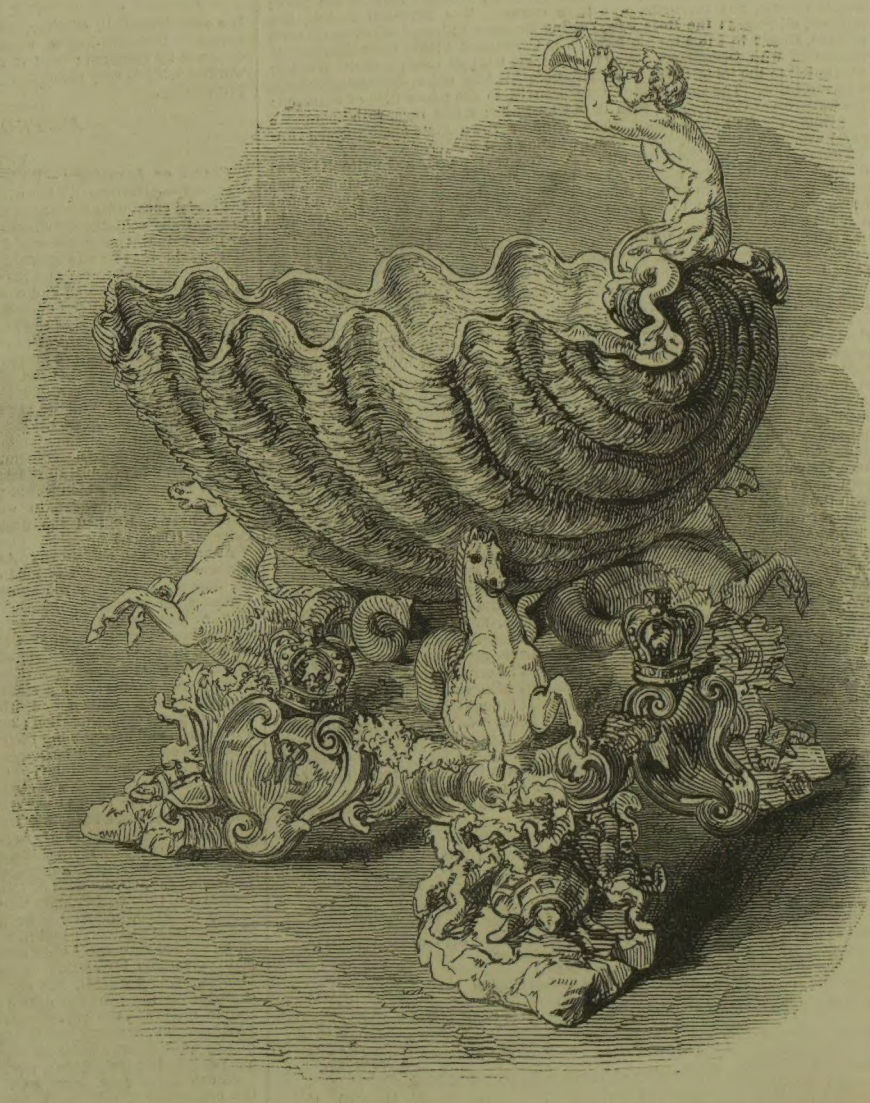
ASCOT RACES, 1848.—THE PRIZE PLATE.



THE EMPEROR'S PLATE.—SCENES IN THE LIFE OF PETER THE GREAT.



THE QUEEN'S CUP.—DESIGNED BY COTTERILL.



THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.—DESIGNED BY FLAXMAN.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ASCOT HEATH RACES.

So be it, O Flaccus! even to the spirit—a thousand removes beyond the letter. There is no need that, in any case, the serious interests of life—the necessity of our being—should give place to its pleasure: but when the free-will offerings of a boon Providence are presented to our convenient acceptance, shame be to the churl that turns away in apathy and unthankfulness—to the apostate of an unholo creed, who holds mortification the most grateful oblation to Him who, in his infinite goodness, hath deigned to endow the human family with every appliance "that maketh the heart glad."

The Royal Meeting is full of the classic relish—
Scriptorum chorus omnis ornat nemus et fugit urbes.
Some two thousand years ago the people of the pen were excellent of taste, and so they are (or ought to be) at this present writing. As Horace writ, and John Braham sang, it is their delight to "quit the gay throng for the shade." Is there a penny-a-liner known to flimsy that would not barter the Victoria for Virginia Water. What a vernal season has the present been? What a time and tide of loving-kindness and living glory.

O Spring! of hope and love, and youth and gladness,
Wind-winged emblem! brightest, best, and fairest!
Whence comest thou, when, with dark Winter's sadness,
The tears that fade in sunny smiles thou earest?
Sister of Joy! thou art the child who wearest
Thy mother's dying smile—tender and sweet:
Thy mother Autumn, for whose grave thou bearest
Fresh flowers, and beams like flowers, with gentle feet
Disturbing not the leaves that are her winding-sheet.

Beneath a heaven, blue and brilliant as poetry paints the sapphire; screened by a canopy of waving emeralds, to wile away the fresh, fragrant morning, in anticipation of a noon crowned with revelry and gallant enterprise; surely, contrasted with the dull common-places of conventionalism,

Vivere bis;

the only pity being that its multiple is not a sum at the disposition of our proper humour. . . . The man of vinegar philosophy objects against this postulate: he sits down to the feast of life as if it were constituted of courses of "cold porridge;" we cannot fraternise with Smellfungus.

The accidents which still wait on all that man proposes were adverse to the prosperity of Ascot in the present year. Passing these, all had been especially cared for, and the meeting was offered to public enjoyment with far more excellence than had ever previously distinguished it; that is, relating to the pomp and pageantry of the turf—its *morale* is, unquestionably, not in the ascendant. No one can approve of the ostensible arrangements of the late Derby. Why were good horses drawn without permitting their owners legitimate possibilities of gain, and depriving their backers altogether of hope, however forlorn? See the lampoons with which the clubs teem: are they complimentary to the virtue of Olympians in high places? The fact is, racing—in reference to the owners of studs—is simply a game of keen encounter of wit, and something more, in which the gentle and ungente mingle as in a *mêlée* of the barricades. This is very much to be regretted; but it is, like all other evils, a mischief that must wear itself out: it will exhaust itself about the time it has exhausted its *matriel*—the flats—a period which cannot be very remote. Nobody goes to a race-course now, however, with any business intention, save as a man might go to purchase wares in Field-lane. He anticipates the style of dealing that awaits him—and shapes his policy to his chapmen. Many have begun to eschew even the speculative mania, and frequent Ascot and Goodwood in the spirit which leads them to any mere *ad fresco* rendezvous. With these let us consort in the present instance: with such let us canter cavalierly—couching cigar in lieu of lance—through the breezy glades of Windsor forest: now intent on the bluest of lakes and streams, now luxuriating amid the greenest of glades and uplands. The absence of the Court had necessarily a malignant effect on the fortunes of the Royal races. The Queen and her august family moved to Osborne on Wednesday—it may be added, *par parenthèse*, under almost celestial auspices. Never was there so transcendent a day, nor ever—within modern recollection—did the Solent float a fleet of more glorious pretension. Spithead was a galaxy of galleys—the three-deckers, in their full-dress, were actually universes of bunting.

But we must return to Ascot, or rather arrive there—a feat we must now be supposed to have accomplished. It was well, but, as we have premised, not brilliantly attended. All the details are admirable. There was a new master of the ceremonies, Lord Besborough, just appointed Master of the Buck-hounds—a sinecure, as the journals have recently been denouncing it! Diana help them! In the Stand enclosure this improvement had been introduced. The ring was moved considerably more to the west, so as to be within reach of the Jockey Club Stand, a new fishing station, on Ascot Heath. The clerk of the course had permitted the grass to grow high enough to hide a cockney—so that all jar from the surface of the sod, however smitten by the sun, would be obviated. In short all was excellent—lobster salads and Wenham ice inclusive—and now let us attend to the bell for saddling.

The Trial Stakes was the prologue of Tuesday. A field of eight went. War Eagle won with odds on him—the horse that ought to have won the St. Leger last year—being a very bad third. A 50 sovs. sweepstakes for two-year-olds, six subscribers, brought one-half of them to the post, a colt belonging to Mr. Herbert, by Venison out of Odessa (that is the colt, and not Mr. Herbert), winning by half a length. The Lord Exeter's Sister to Hydrangea beat Footstool, Ellerdale, and Cymba for the Queen's Vase; and Wiasma—talked of for the Oaks—walked over for a 50 sovs. Produce Stakes, seven nominations. The principal event of the day, the Ascot Stakes—handicap, of course—brought out twenty-three of the 216 entries—Vampyre, of the lucky Goodwood stud, the favourite and the winner. Succeeding this, Lord Chesterfield carried off the Ascot Derby with Distaffina; and the First Year of the Ascot Triennial Foal Stakes Lord Eglington won with Elthron. The Welcome Stakes, Springy Jack, with 5 to 1 on him, won in a concatenation accordingly. And thus ended an uncommon day's sport: but the betting was a bad average, as the legs quoted it; our reading was the other way.

Wednesday—albeit the weather was the fairest of the fair—drew but a very indifferent attendance, and was marked by no incident of account. There was sport enough, however, as the subjoined epitome of it will show. A little 10 sovs. Sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upwards, brought four to the post; which Pic-nic, the favourite, won in a canter. The Fern-hill Stakes, five starters, all placed: the Moor won, beating for second Blaze, backed at all sorts of odds, from 7 to 4 to 5 to 1 on him. The Coronation Stakes Lord Chesterfield carried off with Distaffina, beating three others with all ease; and the Windsor Stakes fell to the lot of Springy Jack, despite his 3lbs. extra, defeating Shylcock, who ran third. The Royal Hunt Cup brought to the post a field of nineteen: the winner was Conyngham, with 12 to 1 agst him; a fine race, with Robinson's fine riding for Sir Robert Pigott. The Windsor Town Plate (half-a-dozen runners) wound up the day, Wellington winning in a canter.

Thursday, the once-brilliant Cup day—woe that we should write it!—was sadly shorn of its olden glories. The morning broke promisingly enough, but during the afternoon there was some very serious rain—ruination for such rural bravery as did honour to the occasion. The attendance was fifty per cent. in amount and account below that to which the last twenty years had accustomed us. The Royal Stand was there, with its windows in the livery of death; the carriages, scarce a single file, were also "far between;" and the spirit of sport alone made the feature of the day—a thousand welcomes to it! The racing opened with the St. James's Palace Stakes, ran a match between Glendower and Backbiter, at 4 to 1 on the former.

The Queen's Plate gave us another match, which was won by Footstool in a canter, beating Lord Exeter. At a quarter to three o'clock, came on the Emperor's Plate. After many rumours, four were set up for the field—of these Foreclosure being the confederate for the crack. They laid 2 to 1 on the Hero; and the race was in this wise. Off set Foreclosure, leading, at strong running, to the Swinley mile-post, where he gave up, and the crack took a dashing lead, with Flatcatcher next him, and Saddle half-a-dozen lengths behind the second. They ran thus to the old T.Y.C., where Alfred Day pulled the Hero a little, and the shout was, "The young one's coming!" For here Flatcatcher reduced the distance he was astern considerably. From the turn home the pair came on to tolerably good terms, apparently—but the Hero with the race always in hand, and finally winning with all ease. Foreclosure was four distances behind, and Saddle a long way from the racing pair. The time was four minutes thirty-four seconds—exactly the same as it was last year. A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs., for three-year-olds, Glendower won with all ease, beating his old antagonist, Backbiter, who was third to Swordplayer.

The sun now shone out again, and the important new Stakes, the first of the leading two-year-old races, was fittingly put upon the scene. Of the thirty-eight nominations only seven came to the post—and, first favourite with the ring, Garrik won by a length, in a trot. They talked thereupon of taking 20 to 1 about him for the Derby. O Mr. Green, it never rains but it pours. A popular field ran—after many false starts for the Visitors' Plate—won by Footstool, the winner of the Queen's Plate. This animal also won both those races last year. The Stand Plate wound up the list. It brought out half-a-dozen, Lady Lurewell the winner—very cleverly. Friday is the "off day," and we forego its details.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Although the Derby settling is generally pronounced a good one, money continues inconveniently scarce at the Corner, and business, as a consequence, suffers. For this reason we may confine our notice of the betting this afternoon to a statement of the market prices:—

THE ASCOT STAKES.		
6 to 1 agst Vampyre (t freely)	12 to 1 agst Chanticleer	12 to 1 agst Miss Orbell
6 to 1 — Lady Wildair (t)	12 to 1 — Mountpelier	10 to 1 — Nestor
10 to 1 — Miss Whip f.	12 to 1 — Tarella	No others backed.

QUEEN'S VASE.		
5 to 2 agst Ellerdale	7 to 2 agst Cymba	4 to 1 agst Jericho

THE EMPEROR'S VASE.		
5 to 4 on the Hero	2 to 1 agst War Eagle	4 to 1 agst Flatcatcher (t)

War Eagle was friendless.

ST. LEGER.

Offers to take 2 to 1 about Surplice.

DERBY.

33 to 1 agst Cruelle (t)

50 to 1 agst Montague (t)

ASCOT RACES—TUESDAY.

The Trial Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. Bonverie's War Eagle, 4 yrs (J. Marson) 1

Lord Caledon's Wanota, 4 yrs (Marlow) 2

The Gold Vase given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.

Lord Exeter's Sis to Hydrangea, 3 yrs, 6st 3lb (J. Sharp) 1

Lord Cliden's Footstool, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb (Robinson) 2

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.

Mr. Bowes's Wiasma (3lb) (F. Butler) Walked over.
The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, &c., the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the third 50; the winner of any handicap after the weights are declared to carry 7lb extra. Two miles and a half. Two hundred and eighteen subs, 172 of whom declared.

Duke of Richmond's Vampyre, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb (Kitchener) 1

Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair, 6 yrs, 8st 4lb (Nat) 2

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h. ft.

Lord Chesterfield's Distaffina (F. Butler) 1

Sir G. Heathcote's f by Velociped, out of Miss Wilfred (S. Mann) 2

The First Year of the Ascot Triennial Foal Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.

Lord Eglington's Elthron (Marlow) 1

Lord Albemarle's Borneo (Robinson) 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs each, h. ft.

Lord Chesterfield's Distaffina (Nat) 1

Lord Exeter's Tisiphone (Bartholomew) 2

The Royal Hunt Cup, value 200 sovs, by subscription of 10 sovs each, with 100 added. Thirty-three subs.

Sir R. Pigot's Conyngham, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb (Robinson) 1

Mr. Drinkald's Dulcet, 6 yrs, 7st 13lb (A. Day) 2

The Windsor Town Plate of 50 sovs.

Mr. Stephenson's Willingham, 2 yrs (Dockeray) 1

Mr. Thompson's Latch-Ing, 2 yrs (Rodney) 2

THURSDAY.

The St. James's Palace Stakes of 100 sovs each.

Glendower 1

Backbiter 2

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas.

Footstool 1

Tophana 2

Won by two lengths.

The Emperor's Plate of 500 sovs.

The Hero 1

Flatcatcher 2

FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each.

Flatcatcher walked over

The Wokingham Stakes.

Cosachia 1

Saddle 2

The Great Western Plate of 300 sovs, Swinley Course.

Vampyre 1

The Moor 2

The Wokingham Stakes. Extra Class.

Bishop of Romford's Cob 1

St. Ann 2

The Borough Members' Plate.

Pic Nic 1

Francani 2

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE of this year maintains the advance made of late in this class of work, both as regards the design and manufacture. The artistic character of the three prizes is, indeed, worthy of high commendation. The conventional name of "Cup" is no longer strictly applicable to these works; but, as the prizes are thus designated in the lists, *pro forma*, we retain them.

THE EMPEROR'S CUP.

This imperial prize is an extremely interesting historical composition, upon the face of a shield, three feet three inches in diameter, of silver. The outward edge or border is highly burnished, and has the usual legend, "Ludorum Ascotensium memor, quibus ipse interfuisse Regine Victoriae hospes, mens. Jun., 1844; Solenne certaminis equestris premium instituit Nicolaus totius Russiae imperator," inscribed upon it.

The centre, and the several segments of the circle, bear representations of scenes in the life of Peter the Great.

In the centre of the composition, within a circle, surrounded with entwined laurel, is an allegory of the Czar Peter triumphant over Barbarism: the six figures forming the group are elaborately worked. There are six other compartments, the figures in bas-relief, which are remarkably bold in outline, and exquisitely finished in the minutest parts.

In the first compartment we have the revolt of the Strelitzers; and Peter the Great assuming the Crown, when only twelve years old.

2. Peter the Great working at ship-building in a dockyard in Holland.

3. Peter the Great directing Prince Menzikoff to build St. Petersburg.

4. The clemency of Peter to the citizens, after the victory of Narva.

5. The battle of Pruth.

6. Peter crowning Catherine Empress.

In each of these compartments the event is cleverly told, and the figures are skilfully grouped.

The six compartments are flanked or separated by figures of Victory, radiating from the centre; and these being in bold relief, give a distinctive character to the several tableaux.

The artist of this important work is Mr. Alfred Brown, Mr. Baily, R.A., contributing his valuable suggestions.

The Shield is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, of Bond-street; and is, in every respect, a fine work of art-manufacture.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.

Is a very characteristic group for a racing prize: it consists of a mounted Mexican lassying a wild horse. The costume of the hunter is from an actual Mexican costume. The horses have been designed and modelled by Mr. Cotterill, whose success in the equine figure is universally acknowledged. The whole group is very spirited: the horses are extremely characteristic. The workmanship, from the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, is very fine.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

Is a capacious shell, of silver, gilt inside; it is surmounted by a Triton, and supported by three sea-horses, upon a base of rock, supported by tortoises. The design is by Flaxman; and it has all the beauty of his classic mind. The workmanship is very elaborate. It is from the same establishment as the Emperor's Cup.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday a Court was held for the dispatch of business.—Alderman Wilson wished to be informed by the Lord Mayor whether the special constables appointed previously to the 10th of April were authorised to act if any contingency should arise at the present time, as it was understood by many that the power would in a few days be at an end?—The Lord Mayor said that he was watching with anxiety the course of events, and that his brother magistrates and his fellow-citizens most cordially joined with him in the feeling that union and co-operation were most necessary under the existing state of things for the protection of the tranquillity of the City. He had been waited upon by several of the leading men of the ward of Farringdon—without on that morning on the subject of the great annoyances to which the citizens were subjected by the meetings and processions which had so frequently taken place. The deputation stated that the inhabitants were most desirous of rendering the most efficient aid either under the authority of the police commissioner, or in any other way which might appear eligible for the purpose of preserving the public peace. (Hear, hear.) It gave him great satisfaction to state that there existed a strong unanimous feeling amongst his fellow-citizens on the subject, and he had every reliance upon them. The commissioner of the city police, who urged the necessity of employing special constables, had embodied his views upon the subject in a report which would probably give satisfaction to the court, and the regulations recommended in which could be carried out without difficulty. (Hear, hear.) He had the utmost reliance upon the conduct of his fellow-citizens. (Cheers.)

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the subscribers of this society was held on Wednesday at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. In the absence of Lord Portman, who was prevented by illness from attending, the Duke of Manchester was voted to the chair. The Rev. A. Huxtable, the hon. secretary, explained that this association had been established to supply a want which had been long felt by those who were interested in the improvement of agriculture, some national laboratory or establishment wherein analyses of soils, manures, and vegetable products might be carried on. In Scotland a similar institution had existed since 1842, and with the best results. Guano and other manures, especially foreign manures, were much exposed to adulteration; and unless means were found for analysing such substances, and ascertaining their chemical properties and consequent value at a moderate cost, it would be impossible for the farmer to purchase or apply them to his land with any certainty. One sample of guano sent to Professor May, the analytical chemist of the association, was found to contain 19 per cent. of water, the average being 10 or 11 per cent.; and the party who was about to make the purchase obtained a reduction in the price of the guano equal to the deterioration, or between 8 and 10 per cent. The fee for these analyses was about £3 or £4, though many of them cost the Professor as much as £8 or £9. All the responsibility incurred by the subscribers was the £2 or £3 a year they subscribed; Professor May, on the faith of those subscriptions, undertaking all that was necessary. If they could obtain a cheap supply of ammonia, they obtained a cheap supply of bread. (Hear.) The grand source of this agent was decayed animal and vegetable products; and in many parts of England, especially those near the coast, animal substances were occasionally to be had in abundance. Having explained various interesting experiments made as to preserving the leaves of turnips, mangel wurzel, and other roots, for the food of cattle, sheep, &c., and of restoring the nitrogen drawn from the land by exhausting crops, such as Italian rye grass, the rev. gentleman concluded by calling on the agriculturists generally to support an institution calculated to confer so much benefit. Resolutions in support of the society, and for appointing the committee and other officers for the ensuing year, were moved, and the meeting separated.

ADULT DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the committee of this institution was held at the board-room, 26, Red Lion-square, Bloomsbury. The report stated that there are now seventeen young men in the asylum learning the shoemaking trade, and seven learning that of tailoring, while seven females are being instructed in dressmaking. The magnificent sum of £500 has just been bequeathed to the charity by the late T. F. Beard, Esq., of Kensington.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated, in reply to a question from the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, that he could not produce the communications obtained from our Ministers at Florence, Naples, and Sardinia, relative to the invasion of the Austrian territory, because these communications related to matters of a delicate nature in respect to these Courts, and because we were not directly interested in these affairs.

THE CHARTIST RIOTS.—Lord BRUGHAM again called attention to the continued breaches of the public peace of the metropolis committed by the Chartists, and condemned the proceedings of these misguided persons as scarcely short of the crime of actual warlike array. The noble and learned Lord expressed his regret at the growing exasperation caused by these proceedings in the minds of the inhabitants, of the police, and of the military.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE assured the noble Lord that measures had been taken that, in the opinion of the Government, would put an end to these riots; but, should they not be successful, the Government would not fail to ask Parliament for further powers.

On the motion of the Earl of Devon, the Great Yarmouth Freeman Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time, after remarks from the Duke of Richmond, Lord Brougham, and Lord Redesdale.

On the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, the Protection of Females Bill was read a second time.

The Eviction of Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Collectors of Cess (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

QUESTIONS.

Sir R. INGLIS asked what day the debate and the defeat on the new Jew Bill would take place?—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he proposed to take the debate on the bill which it was his intention to introduce, with the view of altering the oath taken by members of both Houses of Parliament, on the 27th inst. The object of the bill was to simplify the oath, which some gentlemen scrupled to take. He did not anticipate the predicted defeat, because the House had already confirmed the principles of the bill by a majority.—Sir R. INGLIS inquired if it was the intention of the noble Lord to admit Mahomedans, Pagans, &c., under his bill?—Lord JOHN RUSSELL answered that he did not think there was much likelihood of such persons obtaining seats in Parliament.

To a question put by Mr. G. Thompson, Sir GEORGE GREY said that the police acted under the authority of the Government in the measures they had taken to quell the riots in the Tower Hamlets on Sunday. The Government were resolved to give to the peaceable inhabitants of the metropolis all the protection that they could under the law; and they believed the law to be sufficient to afford full protection. He had that day given directions to the police not to allow meetings of the nature in question to assemble, and effectual measures would be taken, in consequence, to prevent them.

To questions put by Mr. UNQUHART, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Spanish Government had last year claimed the interference of this country under the Quadruple Alliance; but no arms had been supplied. He was not able to lay on the table the correspondence relative to the Spanish marriages presented to the French Chambers by the French Government.

The Parliamentary Proceedings Postponement Bill was brought down from the Lords and read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the 2nd of July.

BOROUGH OF HORSHAM.

Mr. GORING moved that a new writ be ordered to issue for the borough of Horsham.

Mr. HUME opposed the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL considered that, after the decision come to by the House in the case of Derby, no other course could be taken but to suspend the writs in all similar cases. He, therefore, should oppose the issuing of the writ for Horsham.

After a short discussion, the House divided.—For issuing the writ, 117; against it, 231; majority against the motion, 114.

RELATIONS OF SPAIN AND ENGLAND.—SIR HENRY BULWER.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. BANKES moved: That this House learns with deep regret, from a correspondence between the British Government and the Government of Spain, now on the table, that a proposed interference with the internal concerns of the Spanish Government, as conducted under the authority and with the entire approval of her Majesty's Ministers, has placed the British Government and our representative at the Court of Madrid in a position humiliating in its character, and which is calculated to affect the friendly relations heretofore existing between the Courts of Great Britain and Spain. The hon. member expressed his regret that, from our unwarranted interference, which no Government of spirit would endure, a British Minister had been, for the first time in the history of the country, ordered to quit the Court to which he was accredited. Explanations were due to Parliament, and the Foreign Secretary ought to be thankful for having an opportunity given him to do so.

Mr. SHELL said that the real question for the House to consider was whether Lord Palmerston was justified in interfering in the internal concerns of Spain. In order to judge of the peculiar relations in which we stand towards Spain, it would be necessary to take a retrospect. In 1834, the Spanish Government applied to Great Britain for its intervention, and the Marquis de Miraflores was sent on a mission to this country to obtain our aid. The preliminary articles of the Quadruple Alliance were then signed, the immediate effect of which was the flight of Don Carlos from Portugal. In fact, but for the interference of England then Don Carlos would be King of Spain, for the Basque Provinces, the nobility, and the yet nobler peasantry, were all in his favour. Such being the relation between us and Spain, we had a perfect right to offer friendly advice; and the advice given by Sir H. Bulwer, in accordance with the instruction of Lord Palmerston, was given with the sincerest desire to promote the stability of the Spanish Crown. With respect to the dismissal of Sir Henry Bulwer, there was not, in the annals of diplomacy, a parallel—the dismissal of an accredited Minister on such grounds as those alleged by the Spanish Government, that, if he remained in Madrid, he would be assassinated, and that he had been abandoned by his Government at home. He (Mr. Shell) emphatically denied that Sir H. Bulwer had been abandoned either by Parliament or by Lord Palmerston.

Lord MAHON regretted that the question had been brought forward for discussion before all the information had been furnished to the House. Judging from the correspondence on the table, however, there was no justification whatever for this most extraordinary conduct of the Spanish Government. Considering what would be the effect of a vote of censure, he could not vote for Mr. Bankes's resolution.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, putting aside the peculiar relations between Great Britain and Spain, few would deny that friendly advice might be given from one friendly Government to another, and, as a very recent instance, remarkable at this moment, he cited the case of advice given the other day by the Spanish Minister at Naples to the Neapolitan Government. The noble Lord then proceeded to relate the events, in order, that followed the despatch written to Sir H. Bulwer for his information and guidance, down to the expulsion of Sir H. Bulwer. Lord Palmerston's note was not originally intended to be presented to the Spanish Government, and Sir H. Bulwer acted on his discretion in doing so. That discretion had been canvassed, and it was the opinion of her Majesty's Government that Sir H. Bulwer had acted with discretion in the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, and that he was entitled to the approbation of the Government for his conduct. To have hesitated taking the responsibility of Sir H. Bulwer's conduct would have lowered the character of the Government of this country. The noble Lord, in conclusion, referred to the negotiations going on, and observed that there should be great delicacy and great forbearance in dealing with this dispute. If the two countries were more equal in point of force, forbearance on our part would be more liable to suspicion; but, seeing what was the power of this country and what the power now of Spain, we were bound to show the greatest possible forbearance, and there was nothing short of a stain on our national honour that he (Lord J. Russell) was not willing to submit to in order to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries. If the present temporary Ministers of Spain could not justify their violent conduct, he still would not forget the Throne of Spain, which he was heartily desirous of maintaining, and the gallant and generous Spanish nation.

Mr. DISRAELI thought that the Government should have immediately, after the insult offered to Sir H. Bulwer, vindicated the character of the country. The Spanish Government had talked of accusations, and sent over the Count Miral to state them; but he had not done so, because he could not. In fact, they had no accusations to make, and the sending over a person here to circulate charges without foundation was an aggravation of the original outrage. If Lord Palmerston had not retorted by sending Senor Isturiz out of this country in as peremptory a manner as Sir H. Bulwer had been dismissed from Spain, he might at all events have put the Alien Act in force, and have despatched Count de Miral back to Madrid.

After a few remarks from Sir R. INGLIS,

Sir R. PEELE said he considered it incumbent on the Government to adopt the whole responsibility of Sir H. Bulwer's conduct, because one of the reasons assigned by the Spanish Government for his dismissal was that the public opinion of Spain was adverse to him, and because his conduct was not approved by his own Government. Looking at the despatches on the table, there was not the slightest ground for impugning his conduct, which, under the circumstances in which he was placed, was wise and discreet. With respect to Mr. Bankes's resolution, he could not concur in it.

Lord PALMERSTON declared that he, and he alone, was responsible for the significance of approbation communicated to Sir H. Bulwer. He approved Sir Henry's conduct, but he

The resolution was negatived without a division, and the House went into Committee of Supply *pro forma*.
The adjourned debate on the Navigation Laws was adjourned to Thursday.
Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Collectors of Cess (Ireland) Bill went through Committee.
TOBAGO RELIEF AND IMMIGRATION, &c., BILL.—Earl GREY, in moving the Committee of this Bill, briefly stated the objects of it. In 1844 a loan was proposed to be taken in order to defray the expenses of importing free labourers into the West Indian colonies. Jamaica paid her own expenses, but Tobago and Trinidad passed ordinances to raise loans to defray those expenses; and on the faith that these loans would be raised, Lord Stanley, then Secretary for the Colonies, agreed to give directions that measures should be taken to introduce free labourers from India. No guarantee was given for the repayment of the loans, which were raised merely on the credit of the colonies. For the first three years there had been no difficulty in raising those loans, and the money was forthcoming at the proper time, but in the course of last year the commissioners found that the state of the money market was such as to render it impossible for them to raise the sums which the colonies required. The bill now before the House was for the purpose of enabling the commissioners to raise the sum of £170,000 to meet the expenditure already incurred, and not to carry out any further measures of a similar nature. He had the opinion of his two immediate predecessors in the Colonial Office to fortify him in stating his conviction that the introduction of coolies into the colonies was far too expensive to answer the object in view, and that the only profitable source of free labour must be Africa. The noble Lord concluded by moving that their Lordships should go into Committee on the bill.—After a short discussion their Lordships went into Committee on the bill, and the several clauses having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to be reported.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FROM THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.

LORD ASHLEY moved that it was expedient that the means be annually provided for the voluntary emigration to some one of her Majesty's colonies, of a certain number of young persons of both sexes, who have been educated in the schools ordinarily called ragged schools, in and about the metropolis. In so doing the noble Lord brought under the attention of the House the condition of a large portion of the juvenile population of London, a portion which he described as forming a distinct class of themselves, to the number of 30,000, in whom lurked the germs of the great bulk of the crime committed in the metropolis. He detailed, at great length, the pernicious influences to which they were exposed, depicted their habitations, and described their habits, expressing himself indebted for much of the information which he possessed upon the subject to the labours of the London City Mission. The number of these children absolutely destitute of employment was appalling, as was also the number who figured in the police-sheets. The noble Lord briefly described the system pursued by the ragged schools, and proposed that, as a reward for good conduct, the Government should take each year from these schools a thousand children of both sexes, and transplant them to Australia, where they could lead honest, sober, useful, and industrious lives. He selected Australia as the colony to which they should be sent, because it was that in which labour was most in demand.

Sir H. VERNER seconded the motion.
Sir G. GREY observed that no one could have listened without emotion to the harrowing details submitted to the House by the noble Lord. He was sorry to say that he could not controvert any of the noble Lord's statements, it being indisputably true that, in this Christian country, thousands of children were growing up destitute of all Christian principle, and of all honourable feeling. The greatest praise was due to the noble Lord and his philanthropic coadjutors for the persevering efforts which they had made for the reclamation and comfort of these children. He agreed with all that had fallen from the noble Lord with regard to the beneficial results which had already flowed, and were likely still to flow, from the ragged schools. As to the proposition made by the noble Lord as an adjunct to that system, he could have no objection whatever to urge against its principle. They had already adopted the system of transplanting to a sphere of honest and profitable industry such children as had undergone the reformatory discipline of Parkhurst; and he saw no reason why they should not aid in the transplanting of those who had undergone reformation, before being tainted in their reputation by a penal conviction. On conversing on the subject with the Colonial Secretary, he agreed that the plan proposed might be matured so as to be of great advantage to the parties alluded to, to the mother country, and to the colony. He trusted that the noble Lord, seeing that the Government concurred with him in principle, would not now press his motion. He was not disinclined to appropriate a reasonable sum of money for effecting the noble Lord's object; but until a somewhat more specific plan was before the House, it would not be advisable to make any such appropriation. He could assure the noble Lord that he would receive every possible assistance from the Colonial Office and from the Emigration Board, in so maturing his plan as to render it as beneficial as the noble Lord expected it to be.

After a discussion, in which Colonel Conolly, Mr. Horsman, Mr. F. Scott, Mr. Stanley, Mr. V. Smith, and Sir F. Acland took part,
Mr. HAWES observed that a small portion of the £10,000 intended to be applied, this year, to the purposes of emigration to Van Diemen's Land and the Australian Colonies might be appropriated to the transplantation of some of the parties referred to by the noble Lord. He trusted, however, that the noble Lord would give the House and the Government time to consider and mature his plan, so as to render it as efficient as possible for the object in view.

The discussion was then continued by Lord Mahon, Sir E. N. Buxton, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Adderley, and Mr. Westhead; after which
LORD ASHLEY briefly replied, and withdrew his motion.

POOR LAW GUARDIANS.—IRELAND.—Captain ARCHDALL moved for a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in two petitions from certain parties, late poor-law guardians of the Lower Lifford Union, in the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone. He complained of their rude dismissal from the board, and that Mr. Twisleton had so conducted himself towards them as to show himself unfit for the administration of the poor-law.—Sir W. SOMERVELL resisted the motion, contending that the course adopted towards the guardians in question was justified by their own conduct in refusing to strike a rate in conformity with the provisions of the law.—After a discussion, in which several Irish members joined, the motion was withdrawn.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Great Northern Railway (Isle of Axholme) Bill having been read a third time, LORD GALWAY moved an amendment, making it compulsory on the company to complete the main line between Gainsborough and Bawtry within the period allowed for the extension completion, when the House divided—for the amendment, 12; against, 50; majority against the amendment, 38; when the bill passed.

PUBLIC GRAMMAR-SCHOOLS.—Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. Ewart, as to the formation of Grammar Schools, stated that, although the subject required early attention, he could not hold out the hope of bringing in any bill in reference thereto in the present session; and with regard to the progress made in the national scheme of education, that a statement would be made when the grant on that head was proposed.

Mr. MITCHELL.—In answer to Sir W. VERNER, the right hon. Baronet also replied that a statement had reached him as to some mark of attention having been shown to the convict Mitchell on board H.M.S. *Shearwater*, not by the commander or officers conjointly, but by the assistant-surgeon individually, who had invited Mitchell to breakfast in his cabin. On the receipt of this information he had called the attention of the First Lord of the Admiralty to the statement, and he had no doubt his noble friend would take such steps in the matter as he considered the circumstances of the case required.

GAME CERTIFICATES.—On the further consideration of the report on the Game Certificate for Killing Hares Bill, Mr. ELLIOTT moved an amendment requiring that landowners on giving leave to others to kill game on their land should do so in writing. After some discussion the amendment was agreed to by a majority of 55, the numbers being 77 to 22. Sir W. JOLIFFE having moved an amendment, that the shooting clause be limited to the day-time, the House again divided, the limitation being carried by a majority of 60, the numbers being 78 to 18. On the question that the bill be engrossed, Mr. H. DRUMMOND moved the adjournment of the question to that day six months, which proposition was negatived by 90 to 11; majority, 79.

The Schoolmasters (Scotland) Bill, introduced by Mr. B. COCHRANE, was withdrawn.

SITES FOR PLACES OF WORSHIP.—SCOTLAND.—The question of the committal of the Places of Worship Sites (Scotland) Bill gave rise to an animated discussion, at the termination of which Mr. B. COCHRANE having interposed an amendment, that the bill be committed that day six months, the House divided—for going into committee, 84; against it, 59; majority, 25, when the bill was committed *pro forma*.—A question having been put as to when the Borough Elections Bill would be proceeded with, Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his anxiety for the progress of the measure, but could not consent to giving up a day for that purpose until the question of the Navigation Laws had been disposed of, Colonel SIBTHORP intimating, amidst much laughter, that he should propose that the City of London should be included in the bill.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS (IRELAND).—Earl FORBES laid a bill on the table for altering the ecclesiastical districts in Ireland.—The bill was read a first time.

SALE OF BEER BILL.—The Earl of HARBOROUGH moved the second reading of the Sale of Beer Bill.—LORD MONTAGUE supported the bill. He thought it would be most unjust to prohibit altogether the sale of beer or spirits on a Sunday, but he thought it advisable to extend the law prohibiting the sale of beer and spirits on Sunday before one o'clock in the day, in London and Liverpool, to the kingdom generally.—The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

On the motion of Earl GREY, the Tobacco Relief and Immigration into British Guiana and Trinidad Bill was read a third time, and passed.

LORD BEAUMONT presented a petition from the Lunatic's Friend Society, praying for some alteration in the law respecting lunatic asylums; also a petition to the same effect from a public meeting held at Cockspar-street.

On the motion of the Earl of DEVON, the House went into Committee on the Great Yarmouth Freeman Disfranchisement Bill. The bill went through Committee. Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The adjourned debate on the Navigation, Regulation of Ships and Seamen Bill was resumed.
Sir JOHN WALSH regretted that so important a subject had received so little

elucidation. He was strongly opposed to the bill introduced by her Majesty's Government, because he was of opinion that it would tend greatly to diminish the efficacy of our own mercantile marine, and augment in a disproportionate manner the efficiency of the mercantile marine of rival nations, who might at some time or another become our foes.

Mr. MACGREGOR apprehended no danger whatever from the repeal of the Navigation Laws. He thought that our commerce had benefited by every relaxation of restrictive laws against the mercantile marine of other nations. So far from endangering the manning of our ships, he thought the change proposed by Ministers would enable us not only to maintain our naval supremacy, but also to compete in commerce with every country in the world. The repeal of the Navigation Laws would, in his opinion, greatly increase the trade and maritime consequence and power of England.

Mr. W. MILES spoke in opposition to, and Mr. MOORE in favour of, the bill.

Sir G. GREY was of opinion that great alterations in the Navigation Laws were required, and he would, therefore, vote for going into committee on the bill before the House. Looking at all former experience, at evidence taken before committees of the Legislature, and in other ways derived, he did not think we need dread the rivalry of the United States, the only nation whose maritime spirit we had any reason to be jealous of. The Navigation Laws had done us no good, but had been productive of much harm; he was, therefore, in favour of their repeal. He would, at the same time, impress upon the House the necessity of bettering the condition of the masters of our merchant-vessels.

Mr. CARDWELL followed on the same side.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER controverted the objections urged against some of the details of the Government project, and said that the measure was calculated to benefit the commercial marine of the country.

Sir C. BURELL opposed the bill.

On the motion of Mr. DISRAELI the debate was adjourned.
The remaining orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Honourable and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended the afternoon service, in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took airings; and the Princess Helena and the Princess Louise were taken airings on Saturday.

On Monday the Queen visited the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House. Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert inspected the Emperor of Russia's prize for Ascot, which was submitted by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness also inspected the Royal Hunt Cup.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR OSBORNE.

On Wednesday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert left town at a quarter-past ten o'clock for Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, occupied a carriage and four; Prince Alfred and the Princess Helena were in the next carriage and four, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The royal party arrived at Clarence-yard, Portsmouth, at a quarter-past one, and embarked in the *Fairy*, which immediately proceeded to Osborne. The usual salutes were fired.

The Duchess Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar visited the Duchess of Kent during the forenoon, at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's. The Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, and Sir G. Couper, left town at half-past one o'clock p.m. for Frogmore-house, Windsor.

The Duke of Cambridge honoured the Duke of Wellington with his company in the evening, at Apsley-house, at the dinner given by his grace to the noble directors of the Concert of Ancient Music. His Royal Highness afterwards accompanied the Duke of Wellington to the performance of the concert at the Hanover-square Rooms.

Lady John Russell gave, on Wednesday evening, the first of a series of assemblies, at the official residence of Lord John Russell, in Downing-street.

The Duke of Saxe-Weimar and suite embarked at Blackwall, on Wednesday morning, on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Giraffe*, for Rotterdam.

IRELAND.

An address of the Council of the Irish Confederation to the Irish people, signed by W. Smith O'Brien as chairman, was issued at the close of last week. The document, after strongly condemning the character of the recent law proceedings against the unfortunate Mitchel, whose want of prudence and tact are, however, admitted.

NEW REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The expatriation of Mr. Mitchell has opened the way for an amalgamation of the Old and Young Ireland Repealers. The preliminaries were all settled last week, in a "conference" between the representatives of Conciliation Hall and the Confederation. It is understood that the Confederates have stipulated for "liberty of speech," and that no such thing as leadership shall be permitted in the new association.

EXTINCTION OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Association met as usual on Monday, in Conciliation Hall. Dr. Mc Keon presided. Mr. J. O'Connell said that, he had to move that the Committee be summoned to-morrow to take into consideration the propriety of moving an indefinite adjournment of the association. That step might be rendered necessary, if the committee approved of the plan of re-union contemplated. He believed that to-morrow night the Confederation would take similar steps; in short, that both bodies should practically cease to exist, and a new body, re-uniting all Irishmen who had unhappily been too long disunited, be formed in their stead. He confessed he had strong feelings in reference to this old association; but he could not disguise the fact from himself that it had no longer the confidence of the country. Yes, the voice of the country had been expressed in the strongest possible way—through the repeal rent. One thing was quite clear—they could not go on as they were. Last week they had but £12, and this week the sum to be announced fell far short of that sum. Surely such subscriptions could not sustain the Repeal Association, the expenses of which were necessarily considerable. If the new body had not been agreed upon it would have become his painful duty to propose the indefinite adjournment of the association in consequence of the withdrawal of that support which the people had heretofore so cheerfully given. While he stated this much in reference to the Repeal Association, he could also say that there was unmistakable evidence of their indisposition to support the Confederation. It was, therefore, clear that neither body possessed the full confidence of the country. What the country had called for—and for some time—was the union of Repealers. (Hear hear.) If this desirable object could be effected—and he doubted not it could—he felt satisfied the Irish people would resume their energies in favour of nationality. Mr. O'Connell next adverted to the case of Mr. John Mitchell. He was glad to hear that the fund in course of collection for the service of Mrs. Mitchell and her interesting young children was going on well. He felt the country was bound to sustain that family in opulence during the absence of their natural protector. A fund had been collected—it was not a large one, certainly—for the purpose of erecting a monument over the remains of his father; perhaps there could not be a better allocation of that fund than to hand it over to the family of John Mitchell. (Cries of "No, no, no.") He (Mr. J. O'Connell) threw out the suggestion for consideration to the contributors and the country. Of course he bowed to the expressed will of the people. Mr. Hyland repudiated the proposition just made, of handing over the money collected for the O'Connell monument to any other purpose. He could tell them that there never was such a fund as would be raised for the benefit of that family; and if John Mitchell was a "felon," the Government would learn there were millions of "felons" in Ireland. Week's rent, £13 10s.

IRISH CONFEDERATION.—A meeting of the Confederation took place on Tuesday evening, and was most numerously attended. The excitement fully equalled in intensity any of the former gatherings in the Music Hall. The speaking was of the most "open and advised" character, and more than one of the orators is said to have fallen under the new Felony Act. The police, informed of the Club processions, at an early hour blocked up all the approaches to the place of meeting. When the Clubs arrived, admittance was refused, unless they broke up their semi-military organisation, and passed in single files. A parley took place, and after some time they were suffered to proceed in detached parties.

Mr. Meagher, while proceeding at the head of his Club (the Grattan) from the Club-room in Cumberland-street to the Music-hall, was stopped by the police, who refused to let the members of the Club walk two abreast, but offered to let them pass singly. An altercation took place, and some blows were given, when Mr. Meagher was arrested and taken to Sackville-street police-station, where he was charged with having assaulted a police constable in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Meagher immediately after his liberation entered the hall cognisances. Mr. Meagher immediately after his liberation entered the hall amidst immense cheers. The assembly broke up at eleven o'clock, and sundry detachments were rather roughly handled by the police when refusing to "move on" and leave the thoroughfares free. The meeting was made remarkable by the speeches of three of the Old Ireland party.

On Wednesday, at Henry-street, Mr. Meagher was brought up in charge of Police-Sergeant 147 C, for having assaulted that officer in the execution of his duty. After a brief hearing the magistrate sentenced Mr. Meagher to pay a fine of £5, or stand committed to prison for two months. The fine was immediately paid, and Mr. Meagher left in a covered car, amidst loud cheering from the crowd assembled in front of the police-office.

The committee of the Repeal Association sat on Tuesday to discuss the propositions for amalgamation.

The club system is spreading in Munster. Three new centres of agitation have been formed in Mallow, Fermoy, and Bantry.

The movement amongst the Roman Catholic clergy in favour of Repeal still continues. An address to the Queen has been signed by 121 clergymen of the archdiocese of Tuam. It thus concludes:—"We most humbly and respectfully pray your Majesty will, in the exercise of your Royal prerogative, call to your aid the councils men honestly disposed to do justice to Ireland, by causing the Repeal of the Act of Union, and restoring to Ireland her ancient and inalienable right, a domestic legislature."

AUCTION OF MR. MITCHELL'S FURNITURE.—The auction of Mr. Mitchell's furniture took place at his late residence, Ontario-terrace, on Monday. There was a large concourse of persons, principally ladies, present, and there was great competition among the buyers. Most of the articles brought prices much beyond their intrinsic value. Amongst the articles sold was Mr. Mitchell's pike, made according to the pattern recommended in the *United Irishman*.

THE MULREADY EXHIBITION, AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

CERTAINLY, British Art has never been more worthily represented than it now is by the exhibit on of the pictures, drawings, and sketches of William Mulready, R.A., which was opened on Monday last at the Society of Arts, Adelphi. We were present at the private view on the previous Saturday, and heard universal congratulations on this, the first of the series of annual exhibitions of the works of a living painter, founded with the laudable aim of asserting the due position of British Art. Every one seemed proud to be able to claim Mulready on this occasion as its representative; and questions met you on all sides from artists and intelligent *cognoscenti* asking where was the old Venetian whose colour was finer? where the Dutchman that was more closely or more truly imitative of nature? and, above all, where was the old master of any school or any period, whose power of drawing had been equally demonstrated by facts such as those which are patent in a little room in this Exhibition? This was the tone of artistic appreciation; whilst the critic, who sought for higher qualities than those of mere executive ability, felt that no previous artist had rivalled Mulready in delineation of humorous character and expression; whilst, few, if any, had equalled him in a perception of that exquisite tenderness and purity of feeling which so many of his pictures, the later pictures especially, manifested. The expressions which were current among the crowd, vividly convey a notion of the effect of this Exhibition. Some one most learned in collections of drawings of the old masters proved that Mulready's Academy studies were certainly the finest drawings in the world. A connoisseur in European galleries avowed that no painter had ever dignified and elevated lowly subjects as Mulready had; "he was as great as a poet," he said, "with his easel as Wordsworth with his pen." An earnest man observed to us that this marshalling of the deeds of a long career (for the works extend over nearly half a century) was something quite solemn, and that there were few whose works would bear such a trial and reflect such glory on their author. And one of strong feeling, with genuine blushing emotion, said, "By Heavens, I can't say a word to it, for it makes a lump come in my throat!" With sober coolness we may corroborate all this, and express a hope that the public at large may be sensible of the like pleasurable emotions.

This Exhibition is a collection of the principal works of Mulready, but not of the whole. The three Vernon pictures are not here, nor is "The Travelling Druggist." The absence of the last is to be regretted; but the Vernon Mulreadys may now be seen at Mr. Vernon's house. Two of them, "The Ford," and "The Last Inn," are represented in the room by the fine cartoons of these pictures. There are sixty-six pictures and oil sketches in the Great Room, hung below Barry's large pictures; and here we may observe that the Barrys, though on a much larger scale, in no wise detract from the importance of the Mulreadys, but rather tend to make clear that a grandeur and largeness of style does not depend upon the actual size adopted, and that other subjects—even domestic ones—may have as much grandeur as those especially called "historical." The pictures of the "Sonnet" and "Open your Mouth and Shut your Eyes," and the "Artist's Studio," though measuring but a few square inches, give an impression of size which even the large pictures above almost fail to give. Besides the pictures, there are some 150 sketches and drawings of a great diversity of kind. The whole assemblage proves what an earnest, indefatigable, and laborious life the artist must have passed; how keen has been his observation for every subject, which he seems to have aimed to represent, whether by the brush, the lead pencil, or the pen, with a sort of scrupulous religious fidelity. We have heard it said that Mulready had been an idle artist! and certainly it happens that in most exhibitions of the Royal Academy, Mulready has only one important picture, and that one not large in size; but it is not the quantity which proves industry so much as the quality; and in this Exhibition we have a quality of work silently accumulated, which we really believe, with our contemporary the *Morning Post*, could not as a whole be matched by any other artist, ancient or modern.

Another striking feature of this Exhibition is its amazing variety. It is so varied, that if the artist himself had not hung the pictures, it might be doubted whether all could have been his work. Mulready is the least mannered of painters. If you question this, look at the "Gipsies" (42), the "Toyseller" (8), the "Wedding Gown," and the "Idle Boys." Had the Exhibition been posthumous, many doubts might have arisen as to the genuineness of all being the work of one mind and hand.

The earliest painting here is dated 1805; the latest, 1847. The very earliest works are of an architectural character, in which the details are given with scrupulous fidelity. "St. Peter's Well in the Vestry of York Minster" is just like a Roberts'; whilst, close to it, on one side, is a little landscape, "Horses Baiting" (10), which might be taken for a fine Wouvermans'; and, on the other side, "Boys Fishing" (14), suggests somewhat Gainsborough, or the best of the early Calcoets. Then No. 42 ("Gipsies") might be attributed to Ruysdael, in his happiest period. But the most charming specimen of Mulready's landscape and building pictures is "Near the Mill, Kensington Gravel Pits" (27). It is a sort of Daguerrotypes—so faithful and minute are the details, and yet so broad and natural is the general effect; never have brick or elder-blossoms been so painted before. In the "Carpenter's Shop" (29), painted in 1808; in the "Cannon" (40), painted in 1827—considered by some as Mulready's *chef d'œuvre* for palette excellence; and in the "Interior of an English Cottage," painted the next year, we have interiors which rank with Ostades of the first quality: indeed, the luminous effect of the sunset and firelight in the cottage is a novelty which, perhaps, only Mulready himself has attempted. The "Idle Boys," which suggests both Wilkie and Webster—"Lending a Bite"—the "Fight Interrupted"—and the "Wolf and the Lamb," are paintings of expression and character of Mulready's early figure period, and in these qualities it is hardly possible to conceive that they should be better. In this respect, they are quite equal to Wilkie; indeed, less mannered, and even more reconcile in art; but they never attained the popularity of the contemporary story pictures of Wilkie, because, as it seems to us, their theme was somewhat less agreeable and less intelligible.

"The Convalescent"—what a different impression it makes to the *Art-Union's* abortive engraving!—"The Origin of a Painter," "The Widow," and "The First Voyage" (very suggestive of Correggio), belong to a transition period of Mulready's art, leading to the later pictures. They are very original and interesting; but their character seems less pronounced than in such pictures as "The First Love" (the most tender and ennobling picture of all the artist's works in our opinion), or "The Artist's Studio" (worthy to rank with the chief Venetians), or "The Lascars," a noble work, lofty in aim, beautiful in expression, perfect and quite original in composition, and coloured with the inspiration of the best Spanish painters, added to an occasional hint from Giorgione. There are four little gems of about this period—"Brother and Sister" (49), "Open your Mouth and Shut your Eyes" (48), "The Sonnet" (51), and "The Toyseller" (8)—which should be examined together. In the first and last we have an expression of lovely tenderness worthy of Correggio; whilst the other two are bold flights at colour, combined with an original breadth and grandeur of style, which show what a fresco painter Mulready would have made, had the spirit of his age wanted frescoes and not domestic pictures.

The "Whistonian Controversy," and the "Wedding Gown," as brilliant as though they were jewellery itself; and the "Hymn-making," as lightsome as day; are the latest works exhibited in this collection. We would not leave the paintings, however, without pointing out the remarkable feeling of the artist for animal painting. "The Ass," "Puppies' Heads," the terrier in the boat of the "Boys Fishing," the spaniels in the "Wedding Gown," and "Hymn-making," all show that Mulready might have been an Edwin Landseer had he been so minded.

It must not be thought that these are pictures only to delight the artist or the learned in the art. They are essentially popular pictures, to be read, understood, and enjoyed by everybody. Whilst the highest academic power is visible, the character, and expression, and perfect truth are patent to every eye and mind, whether artistically cultivated or not. But, great as our pleasure is with the pictures, our surprise is greater at the sketches and drawings. As for some of the latter, we believe they are positively unique for their excellence.

We conclude, for the present, by advising our readers to go to the most interesting and instructive Exhibition of the season.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(FIFTH NOTICE.)

We resume our criticisms from page 360.

573. "A Stage-Coach Adventure in 1750." W. P. Frith, A.R.A. An interior of a stage-coach, with a highwayman at the window demanding the money of the passengers. The different expressions of fear, and the several actions of the passengers in taking out their purses to give to the gentlemanly robber, are in Mr. Frith's best manner. The picture deserves to be painted on a larger scale, so that something more than the mere inside of the coach should be seen. The startled horses, the still more startled postilion, and the neighbourhood of Bagshot-heath, would add to the interest and variety of the composition.

564. "Departure of the Emigrants." F. Goodall. Full of good painting, and carefully considered, but without that combination of parts which tend to make one perfect whole. This is Mr. F. Goodall's only contribution to this year's Exhibition.

555. "The Battle for the Standard." R. Ansdell. A very large picture—its only fault, for it is very spirited in composition, and warm and careful in the colour. The picture represents the gallant capture (by Sergeant Ewart, of the Greys) of the Eagle belonging to the 45th Regiment of Napoleon's supposed invincibles. It was a severe contest. The bearer of the Eagle aimed at the groin of the intrepid Sergeant, who parried the thrust, and cut him down. He was next assailed by a Polish lancer, who hurled his lance at him; but he struck the weapon aside, and before he could recover himself cut him upwards through the chin. He then was attacked by a foot-soldier, who, after firing, charged him with his bayonet. He, too, shared the same fate; and the Eagle seized, he succeeded in carrying it in safety into Brussels. The standard still exists in the Chapel of Chelsea Hospital.

587. "Interview between Charles II. and Nell Gwynn, as witnessed by Evelyn." E. M. Ward, A.R.A. Nell lived in Pall-mall, in a large house on the south side, with a garden reaching to St. James's Park. There was a raised terrace at the end of it, commanding a view of the Mall (wherein the game of Pell Mell was played), and of the canal in the park, where Charles II. was often to be seen feeding his ducks, and unattended as Kings and Queens too often are by their liveried attendants. On one occasion, when the King was walking through the park from his palace at Whitehall, to his palace at St. James's, he was accompanied by the excellent Evelyn. As they passed the garden-wall of Nell's house, it so happened that Nell was on the terrace. She was immediately espied by the Merry Monarch, who left his male companion

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



"THE CONTEST OF BEAUTY FOR THE GIRDL OF FLORIMEL—BRITOMARTIS UNVEILING AMORET."—PAINTED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL, A.R.A.

and stood on the green walk in the park, and there carried on what Evelyn calls a very familiar discourse with the light, but kind-hearted Nellie. The incident has been capably depicted by Mr. Ward. Nell is all beauty and vivacity, while the King looks longingly in her eyes, as if he had forgotten the Countess of Castlemaine as much as his injured and neglected Queen. There is a warmer tone about the picture than is common with Mr. Ward.

595. "The Evening Gun—a calm on the shore of England." F. Danby, A.R.A. A most poetic picture, sufficient to have suggested to Collins another stanza for his exquisite "Ode to Evening."

620. "The Eve of the Deluge." J. Linnell. A very large picture, much in Martin's manner, and not by any means good in that way, but with parts about it full of poetry and finish.

515. "The Contest of Beauty for the Girdle of Florimel—Britomartis unveiling

Amoret." F.R. Pickersgill, A.R.A. This is a clear composition (as our Engraving will show) by the younger Pickersgill, whose excellent oil picture of the Burial of Harold, in Waltham Abbey, was one of the leading attractions of the last Westminster Hall exhibition. The subject is taken from Spenser's "Faerie Queen," a poem too little read by painters, but replete with fine subjects, as indeed Hilton, Etty, Mr. Kennedy, and now Mr. Pickersgill, have shown. The story of the contest may be found in the fifth canto of the fourth book:—

"At last the most renowned Britoness
Her lovely Amoret did open shew;
Whose face, discovered plainly, did expresse
The heavenly portrait of bright angels hew."

Spenser, as a poet, has been not inaply compared to Rubens as a painter.

There is the same rich abundance in both. Mr. Pickersgill's composition is very carefully studied, and some of his forms are extremely elegant.

630. "The Monk in the Colosseum, surrounded by Brothers of Mercy, preaching to Roman Citizens." W. Parrott. There is much to admire in this picture, and though indifferently seen (for it has been unfairly sent to the Octagon-room) it is easy to perceive that it is no common performance. Our Engraving will enable our readers to come very much to the same conclusion. The grand ruins of the Colosseum form a noble background to the composition.

Our concluding criticisms on the pictures as yet unnoticed we shall postpone till such time as our engravers will enable us to present the reader with the works already in their hands. The publication of Mr. Edwin Landseer's famous picture of "Alexander and Diogenes" has been withheld, for the purpose of enabling our engraver to do full justice to so admirable a picture.



"THE MONK IN THE COLOSSEUM, SURROUNDED BY BROTHERS OF MERCY, PREACHING TO ROMAN CITIZENS."—PAINTED BY W. PARROTT

MADEMOISELLE JENNY LIND.

We have many reasons for thinking a new and more finished portrait of Mdle. Lind will be acceptable to the public. Since her first visit to England she has made immense progress in the estimation of the whole world. Abroad, there is scarcely a Sovereign who, previous to the recent revolutions, had not invited her to his capital, and sent her solid marks of his esteem. In her own country she is the idol of the King and of the nation. During last season at Stockholm, such was the eagerness to witness her performances, that the places at the theatre were put up to auction, and fetched prices which would be extraordinary even here, but in Stockholm were immense. With her share of the proceeds Mdle. Lind has established an asylum for the support of decayed artists, and particularly of poor young girls who, as she was once, with a taste for the arts, find themselves without means of pursuing their study; hoping, no doubt, that amongst them may be found some, like herself also, endowed with genius enough to conquer the first position in art. One young Swedish maiden of such promise has already appeared—Mdle. E——; and Jenny Lind has given her 6000 francs to study in Paris, under her former master, Emanuel Garcia.

We will say no more as to the general history of this great vocalist, who, in every capital she visited, has excited not only the enthusiasm of the highest *dilettanti*, but has won the affections of every class, and whose truly admirable private character, marked by the greatest beneficence has been fully equal to the public position she has attained as an artist. Hence has it arisen that when she left Berlin and Vienna, although it was in the middle of the night, the population had assembled to bid her adieu, and drew her carriage beyond the gates of the city. When she left Stockholm six weeks since, the quays were covered by her admiring countrymen; all the ships in the harbour were manned, and amidst the playing of the bands of music she was conducted to the steamer in which she embarked in the presence of the Queen of Sweden and her court.

We have represented Jenny Lind in the character of *Lucia* (in the last scene); for this part is, to use stage language, her most wonderful *creation*; and, prepared as the public were for something extraordinary, the sensation she has produced has far surpassed all anticipation. Previously *Alice*, in "Robert le Diable," was the only part in which she had triumphantly coped with an impersonation of deep sentiment suited to her age. But *Alice* is but an incidental part in the opera; in *Lucia* she is the heroine; and this ruling feminine portraiture is begun, continued, and ended with the highest finish. Before Mdle. Lind, many admirable singers had performed *Lucia*, and had justly excited public approbation. But, whilst the allotted music and situations had been employed by them as the means of displaying vocal power in the abstract, and musical science, with execution such as a violin player might envy, the sentiment and great histrionic resources of the part had remained latent. So thoroughly convinced were the *prime donne* who previously impersonated *Lucia* that the part was merely a vehicle for vocal display, or so much did they fear to encounter the dramatic difficulties with which it was beset, that whole pages of the most expressive dialogue and music of the highest inspiration had habitually been suppressed. In the final scene—that of *Lucia's* madness—the whole vision of her imaginary bridal, the whole description of her internal throes, of her flickering thoughts and hallucinations, had been omitted. The scene was always reduced to the *andante* and *cabaletta*; and, generally, the music, instead of being sung in the original, was transposed to a lower key. Mdle. Lind has restored this scene to the original key of F.

Such thrilling effect, so breathless a sensation does the vision, as dramatically depicted by Jenny Lind, produce upon the audience—so essential does it appear, even in a musical point of view, to vary the impression on the ear, and complete the intention of the composer, that its omission for a single night would now excite the deepest indignation on the part of the audience. Mdle. Lind has demonstrated that, in this part, even on the Italian *librettist* has been reflected some of the deep original inspiration of the Wizard of the North; whilst Donizetti, a man of unquestionable genius, in music like-wise himself a wizard, has evoked every resource he possessed, in himself as well as in his art, duly to interpret the exquisite beauty of the original conception. This has been rendered amply evident by Mdle. Lind's performance—by union of the histrionic with the musical element, as a real lyrical actress in her interpretation of *Lucia*. Her vocal execution, with exquisite shades of intonation and modulation, full of brilliant and original passages of embellishment, is still held in subservience to the dramatic portraiture. In the first scene she appears full of joy and expectation at the meeting of her lover; but you already trace that melancholy presentiment which overshadows the brightest hour of those predestined to misfortune. This is a condition essential in a poetical, and particularly in a dramatic point of view. Then follows the scene with her brother—her struggle betwixt incredulity and conviction when the forged letter of her lover is shown to her, which, having read, she demands again. The gleam of hope, the agony of parting with its last vestige, are portrayed with heart-searching truth. More forcibly still is depicted the effect of her lover's malediction in the bridal scene, and there by her sudden wildness of expression she foreshadows her ultimate madness and the crushing of mind and heart which produce her death in the last act—the climax of her performance. There the flickering thoughts, the successive impressions of hallucination are all rendered in turn with the most startling and impressive effect. As she falls, the spectators are left thrilling in breathless silence—a marked pause is required by them to recover from the impression, and then arises a tempest of applause, and of enthusiasm unprecedented.

STATUE OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

This Statue of the late Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, has been executed by Mr. Lough, and is now in the Sculpture-Room of the Royal Academy Exhibition. It is intended to be placed in a mausoleum which has been erected over the grave of the Marquis of Hastings, at Malta. The architect of the Mausoleum is Mr. James Ferguson, of Langham-place.

The above tribute to the memory of the illustrious Nobleman has been raised by subscription among his friends and admirers, who were connected with his government in India, or were resident in that country during the period of his Lordship's administration.



STATUE OF THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, FOR A MAUSOLEUM, AT MALTA.



MDLE. JENNY LIND, AS "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

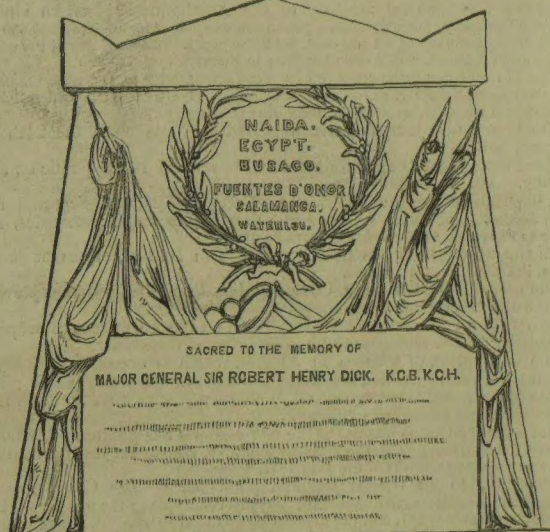
The Statue is in marble, large life size, and is a good specimen of monumental sculpture.

MONUMENT TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. H. DICK.

This interesting memorial to one of the heroes of Sobraon, and "a gallant veteran of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns," has just been executed, in marble, by Mr. Lough, for a church in Perthshire. The composition is highly characteristic, the main features being a sculptured representation of the veteran soldier, who has just received the fatal shot, whilst personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of her Majesty's 80th Regiment, in their career of noble daring, "e'en in the cannon's mouth." In the upper portion of the monument is a group of war trophies; and within laurel are inscribed the localities of the soldier's successes. The inscription-table bears the following emphatic tribute:—

"Sacred to the Memory of Major-General SIR ROBERT HENRY DICK, K.C.B., K.C.H., who, after distinguished services in the Peninsula, in the command of a light battalion, at Waterloo, with the 42d Royal Highland Regiment, fell mortally wounded, whilst leading the 3d division of the army of the Sutledge to the attack on the Sikh entrenched camp, at Sobraon, on the 10th of February, 1846. The officers who had the honour of serving under him in his last battle, and others, his friends in her Majesty's and the Honourable East India Company's Service, in Bengal, have caused this Monument to be placed in his

Parish Church, in testimony of their respect and affection for a generous, courteous, and considerate Commander, a gallant and devoted soldier."



MONUMENT TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. H. DICK, K.C.B., K.C.H.

A brief Memoir of Major-General Sir R. H. Dick will be found in the Obituary, in our Journal for April 4, 1846.

ADMISSION OF SOLICITORS.—The Master of the Rolls has appointed Wednesday, June the 14th, at the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for swearing solicitors. Every person desirous of being sworn on the above day must leave his common law admission, or his certificate of practice for the current year, at the secretary's office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, on or before Tuesday, the 13th inst.

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On Saturday, May 13th, was published, price 3s. 6d.

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BRITISH ARMY DESPATCH.—On FRIDAY EVENING, the 14th of July, will be published with the War-Office "Gazette" of the night, the First Number of a New Weekly Military Journal, price 6d., called

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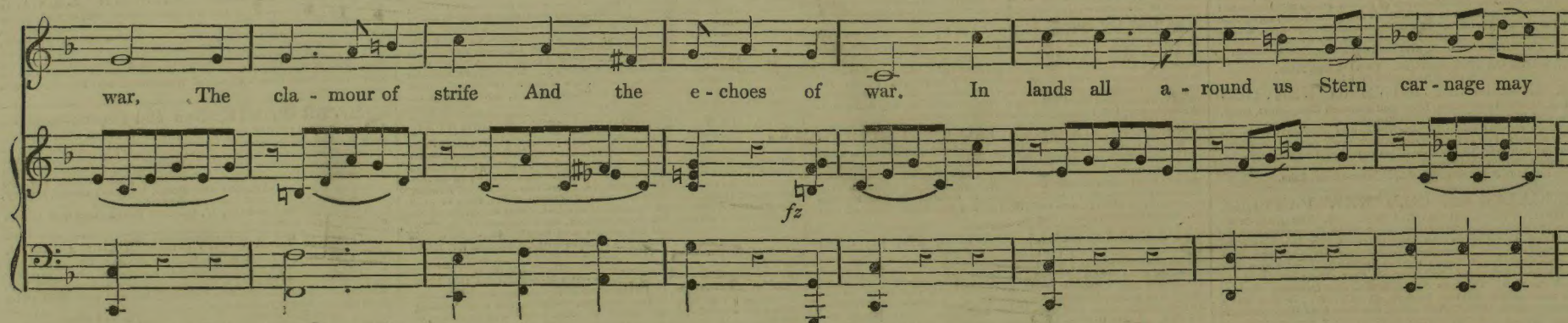
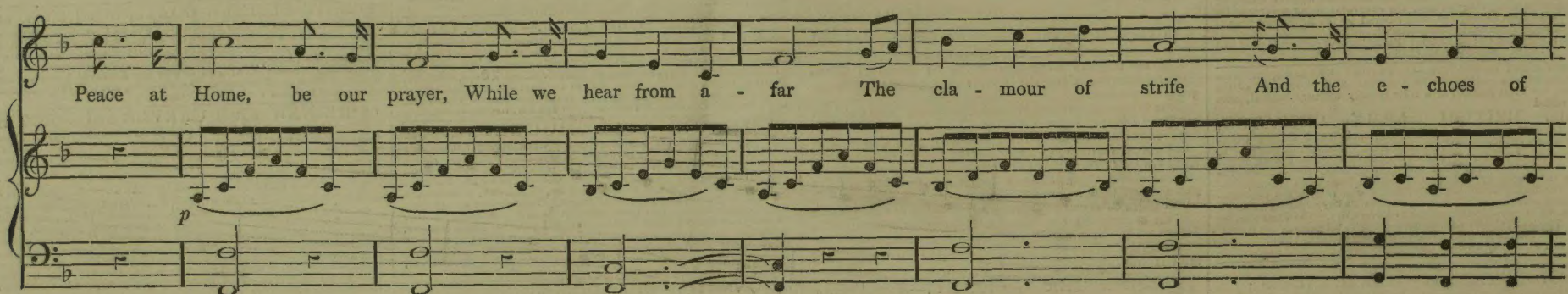
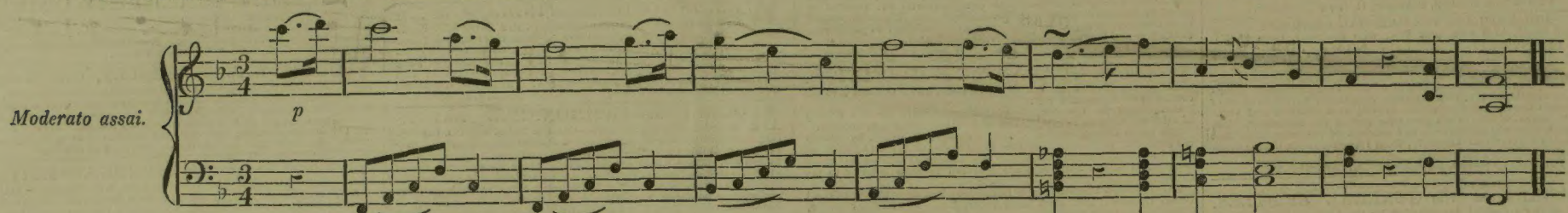
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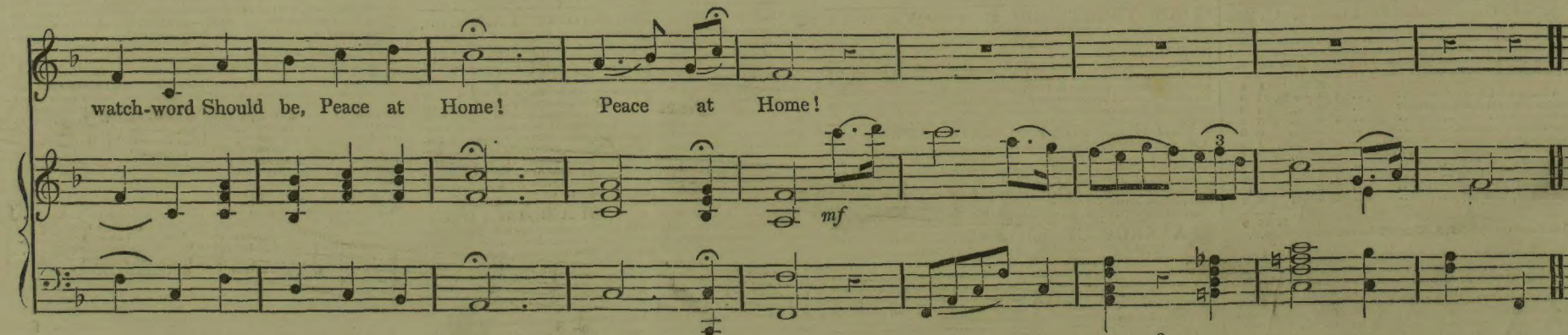
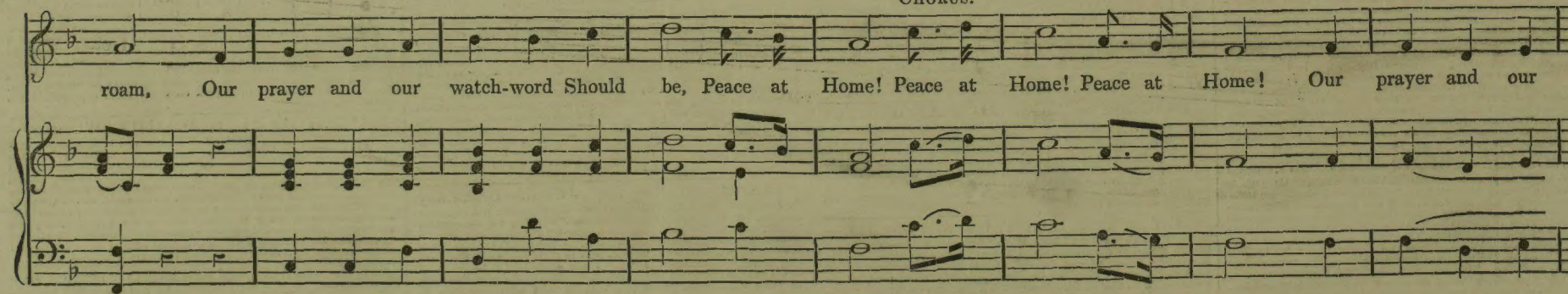


THE POETRY BY G. DOUGLAS THOMPSON, ESQ.

THE MUSIC BY EDWARD J. LODER.



CHORUS.



Oh, look at yon valley
With corn-fields o'erspread,
How sad to behold it
A field for the dead!

The mill and the cottage,
The town's distant dome,
All silently urge us
To keep Peace at Home!
Peace at Home, &c.

May the Standard and Wreath
That our triumphs adorn,
Be a Wreath from the Hop-ground,
Our Standard, of Corn,

Whilst peacefully parting
The bright billows' foam,
Our barques still proclaim,
We keep Peace at Home!
Peace at Home, &c.